MONTHLY BULLETIN OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

2
VOLUME 10
FEBRUARY 1961

CONTENTS

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS - ROME

CUMULATIVE INDEX

This index covers numbers 3-12 of Volume 9 and numbers 1,2 of Volume 10

Concluded on inside back cover

MONTHLY BULLETIN OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

Vol. 10, No. 2 **February 1961**

THE TRANSITION FROM SUBSISTENCE TO MARKET AGRICULTURE IN AFRICA SOUTH OF THE SAHARA *

by K. C. ABERCROMBIE

Agricultural production in Africa South of the Sahara is still predominantly for the subsistence of the producers themselves and their families, and the transition to market agriculture is one of the major changes taking place in the present phase of the economic development of the region.

Much more needs to be known about this basic process, and especially of the measures by which it can best be facilitated. While these measures are more or less the same as those by which governments are seeking to influence and assist farmers who are already regularly producing a surplus for sale, their efficacy in drawing subsistence producers into the money economy has rarely been specifically examined. In collaboration with the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, FAO is therefore to investigate as fully as possible this and other aspects of the transition from subsistence to market agriculture.

This article is intended as a preliminary reconnaissance of the subject. After summarizing the main characteristics of subsistence agriculture and the available information on the relative importance of subsistence production in Africa South of the Sahara, it attempts to identify, first, certain preconditions for the development of market agriculture and, secondly, the more important fields in which government action appears to be necessary.

Characteristics of subsistence agriculture

Subsistence production may be defined as that part of their production which is used directly by the producers and their families. Marketed production is that which is sold or bartered for either domestic consumption or export.

Areas where production is used entirely for subsistence, and which are therefore completely self-contained and cut off from the rest of the economy, are of course already very rare in Africa, if indeed any remain at all. There are still, however, many communities where, although some sales or barter transactions take place, the production of a small surplus above immediate subsistence requirements is largely unintentional and the result of an occasional particularly favorable season. A third stage in the transition from subsistence to market agriculture is where the regular production of a marketable surplus is deliberately aimed at, but the main emphasis is still on subsistence production. In the final stage, production for the market predominates over subsistence. [1]

Some of the principal characteristics that result when production is mainly for subsistence must be briefly sketched, together with certain of the tribal institutions usually associated with this type of agriculture in Africa South of the Sahara. Many of these features will persist in some degree for a long time to come, and their implications should be carefully studied by those concerned with measures to promote the economic development of the region.

A main feature of communities where agricultural production is very largely for subsistence is their comparative isolation from the economic and other influences of the outside world. If there is hardly any exchange of goods and services with other areas, not only the influence of the price mechanism but also the inflow of innovations and ideas are bound to be extremely limited. Although the conservatism of African farmers may often be somewhat overstressed, [2] there is no doubt that the lack of familiarity with change resulting from this isolation powerfully reinforces certain features of the traditional

* Some parts of this article are adapted from a study prepared by FAO for the United Nations Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories. See : United Nations, *Special study on economic conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories*, New York, 1960, p. 39-42.

[1] This useful division of the transition to market agriculture into four stages is developed by M. Yudelman and S. M. Makings in *A note on the economics of African development in Southern Rhodesia, with special reference to agriculture* (unpublished mimeograph).

[2] Certainly some very substantial changes must have been accepted by most African communities at some time in the past, judging by the present importance in the region of maize, cassava and sweet potatoes, which were originally introduced from the American continent and in many areas have largely replaced indigenous crops as staple foods. It is estimated that these products now account for more than half of the total calories derived from starchy staple crops in Africa South of the Sahara (See : FAO, *The state of food and agriculture 1958*, Rome, 1958, p. 106).

tribal economy that tend to discourage innovation and initiative. This economy, at least in its most primitive form, aims only at the provision of subsistence for all members of the tribe, to the realization of which relatively limited aim it is quite well adapted so long as land remains abundant in relation to population.

The actions of the members of the tribe are to a great extent regulated by customs designed to avoid any individual initiative that might endanger the precarious equilibrium that has been achieved with the environment. The land belongs to the tribe. Its use is generally allotted to individuals or families on the basis of their subsistence needs, and it is rarely possible for the more able or energetic to enlarge their share. Especially where it is periodically reallotted, or in the many areas where shifting cultivation is still practiced, there is little incentive to make improvements that would lead to greater production. In most parts of Africa the individual has responsibilities to a very numerous " extended family " group, and this too discourages production for the market, since the proceeds must be so widely shared, while it also tends to swallow up any small surplus that he may occasionally produce.

Specialization can develop only to the extent that exchange takes place, and its almost complete absence is therefore a major characteristic where agricultural production is largely for subsistence. Even the use of the land is to a great extent unspecialized and many different crops are often grown in association on the same plot. Food consumption is limited to little more than what the producer can grow himself on the particular type of land to which he has access, and its range is therefore usually small. As a varied diet provides the best chance of obtaining adequate quantities of all the nutrients essential for health, this limitation may have serious nutritional consequences.

When there is little deliberate production for sale, plantings will be enlarged only as the number of people to be fed increases, and the size of any marketable surplus will depend almost entirely on the weather and hardly at all on the price. Even where the production of a small surplus is specifically aimed at, the reaction to price changes may sometimes be abnormal. For one thing, the " involuntary " element looms large in the small total surplus. In addition, where money is little used the demand for it appears to be mainly a " target demand " [3] for the quantity needed to purchase certain specific goods and services not produced within the community. Thus, when prices are high producers may need to sell less in order to obtain their target of cash and will be able to retain more for their own subsistence. Conversely, when prices are low they may actually have to sell more, at the expense of their own consumption levels, to satisfy their minimum needs for cash.

Relative importance of subsistence and marketed production

While fairly adequate statistics of exports are usually available in Africa, those of the quantities used for subsistence or sold for domestic consumption (especially on village rather than urban markets) are both incomplete and unreliable for most agricultural products. Only very approximate estimates can therefore be made of the relative importance of the different categories of production. Even allowing for a wide margin of error in the statistics, however, it is clear that, in all except a few areas where export production is very highly developed, well over half of the total agricultural production does not enter the market.

A United Nations study provides the only estimate covering more than one country, [4] and calculates that around 1950 subsistence production accounted for an average of 65 to 75 percent of the total crop area cultivated by the indigenous population in tropical Africa. [5] This is probably a more reliable indication than the estimates for single countries included in the study, though it is noteworthy that the proportion devoted to subsistence was put at considerably more than half for all areas except Ghana, where it was estimated to be as low as 20 to 30 percent, reflecting the predominance of cocoa production for export. Production for export was estimated to account for 45 percent of the crop area in Ghana, compared with 15 percent in tropical Africa as a whole.

Crop area data indicate that some of the smaller territories not included in this study, notably Gambia, Mauritius, Réunion, the Seychelles and Zanzibar, are also exceptions. Crops mainly for export occupy a greater area than those for domestic consumption, so that production for subsistence accounts for less than half the total. The extreme case is probably Mauritius, where sugar cane alone takes up more than four fifths of the arable land, and the area devoted to subsistence production must be very small indeed.

Some further indications of the relative importance of subsistence production are provided by estimates of agricultural income or of the value of agricultural production, as shown in Table 1. These, however, are very far from being calculated on a uniform basis. The production of European farmers, for example, is included for Kenya and Tanganyika but not for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland or the Union of South Africa. While some of the

[3] S. Daniel Neumark, Economic development and economic incentives, *South African Journal of Economics*, Vol. 26, No. 1, March 1958, p. 61-62.

[4] Congo (former Belgian), former French Equatorial Africa, former French West Africa, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Southern Rhodesia, Tanganyika, and Uganda.

[5] United Nations, *Enlargement of the exchange economy in tropical Africa*, New York, 1954 p. 8-14.

Table 1. — Estimates of Percentage of Subsistence Production in Total Value of Agricultural Production

Country	Period	Percentage	Source
Cameroun	1956	[1]69	Service des statistiques d'outre-mer, *Outre-mer 1958*, Paris, 1959, p. 651, 655, 662, 677.
Former French Equatorial Africa	1956	[2,3]77	
Former French West Africa	1956	[3]55	
Guinea	1956	[3]75	
Ethiopia	1954	[4]82	*First Five-Year Plan* (quoted in *Ethiopia Observer*, Vol. III, No. 4, May 1959, p. 108).
Kenya	1955–59	[5]60	East African Statistical Deptarment, *Quarterly Economic and Statistical Bulletin*, No. 48, June 1960, p. 70-71.
Tanganyika	1956–59	[5]59	
Uganda	1955–59	[6,7]41	
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland	1954–58	[7]86	Central African Statistical Office, *Monthly Digest of Statistics*, Vol. VI, No. 8, November 1959, p. iii-vii.
Northern Rhodesia	1954–58	[7]92	
Nyasaland	1954–58	[8]89	
Southern Rhodesia	1954–58	[7]79	
Union of South Africa	...	[9]75	*Summary of the report of the Commission for the socio-economic development of the Bantu areas within the Union of South Africa*, Pretoria, 1955, p. 86.

NOTE : In addition to the differences pointed out in the footnotes, there is also substantial variation in the concepts on which these estimates are based. They should therefore not be used for inter-country comparisons but only as approximate indications of the order of magnitude of subsistence production.
[1] Excluding livestock. – [2] Including forestry and fishing. – [3] Traditional enterprises only. – [4] Including forestry. – [5] Including forestry, fishing and hunting. – [6] Including fishing. – [7] African enterprises only. – [8] African Trust land only. – [9] African Reserves only.

estimates are confined to the gross value of crop and livestock production, others cover the total contribution (including various nonfarming activities) of the agricultural sector to the gross domestic product. There are many possible differences also in the concept and especially the methods of valuation of subsistence production itself.[6] The basis of the estimates is not described in detail in the table, so as not to complicate it unnecessarily, but it must be emphasized that because of lack of uniformity these figures should not be used for intercountry comparisons.

Taken as a whole, however, they appear to confirm the large proportion of subsistence in the region's production suggested by the estimates of area. Uganda, where the production of coffee and cotton for export is highly developed, is the only country for which data are available where subsistence is estimated as less than half of the total value of agricultural production. Subsistence may be expected to account for a somewhat smaller percentage of the value of production than of the land area, since products that are mainly exported generally have a higher value per unit than those mainly consumed locally, while, as discussed later, for many parts of the region the inclusion of livestock products also tends to lower the proportion of subsistence.

All of these estimates, whether in terms of land area or of value, are of course averages for whole countries, made up of all possible gradations, both of individual farmers and of communities or areas, from those producing solely for subsistence to those whose output is all marketed. Some data are also available which indicate the degree to which production for the market has been developed in certain more limited areas. For the Bongouanou area in the Ivory Coast, where substantial quantities of coffee and cocoa are produced for export, it can be calculated from household survey data that the imputed value of subsistence production accounted for 41 percent of total income (almost entirely agricultural) in 1955/1956.[7] In the cocoa-growing areas of the Western Region of Nigeria, subsistence was found in 1951/1952 to be as little as 17 percent of the total disposable income from farming of a sample of cocoa farmers, most of whom also sold large quantities of food products.[8]

Limited and uncertain as are the data on the relative importance of subsistence production in Africa South of the Sahara, even less information is available for the other less developed regions. It is therefore difficult to compare the position with that in other parts of the world. A very approximate idea can be obtained, however, by subtracting each region's exports from its total production (using volumes weighted by prices) and then dividing the remainder between urban sales and consumption in the agricultural sector (i. e., sales on rural markets as well as subsistence) on the basis of estimates of the percentage of the population that is agricultural.

Rough calculations of this kind suggest that, among the less developed regions, production for the market has been carried much the furthest in Latin America, where not only are exports the biggest proportion of production but also the agricultural population is the smallest in relation to the total. In Africa exports account for a considerably larger share of agricultural production than in the Far East and

[6] For a discussion of the problems involved, see : United Nations, Economic Commission for Africa, *Report of the Working Group on the treatment of non-monetary (subsistence) transactions within the framework of national accounts*, Addis Ababa, July, 1960.

[7] Territoire de la Côte d'Ivoire, *Enquête nutrition-niveau de vie, subdivision de Bongouanou, 1955-1956*, Paris, 1958, p. 124-130.
[8] R. Galletti, K. D. S. Baldwin and I. O. Dina, *Nigerian cocoa farmers*, London, 1956, p. 443.

the Near East, but the proportion of agricultural population is somewhat higher than in these areas. Subsistence plus rural sales thus appear to represent about the same percentage of total production in each of these three regions. If, therefore, the common assumption that subsistence production is more prevalent in Africa than elsewhere is correct, it would seem that sales on rural markets and between members of the farm population must be more limited than in the other regions. From qualitative evidence this seems quite likely.

Main products

It is as erroneous to classify the different products rigidly as "subsistence crops," "cash crops," or "export crops," as it is to equate, as is all too frequently done, the last two categories. The classification employed here — into production for subsistence, for sale on domestic markets, and for export, — is more helpful since most individual commodities fall into two or more of these groups. Their relationships are shown schematically below :

Production for domestic consumption	Production for subsistence	
	Production for domestic markets	Production for the market
	Production for export	

Although a few crops, chiefly cocoa, rubber and, in some countries, cotton, are still grown in Africa almost exclusively for export, most of those that are exported are also used locally. All of the major "subsistence crops" are also "cash crops" ; all are sold or bartered for local consumption and some are even exported, though usually a single end-use will predominate in a given area. Thus, it is not always necessary to introduce special "cash crops" in order to promote the development of market agriculture.

Table 2 shows the percentage of African production of certain crops that is marketed in the Congo (former Belgian) and Southern Rhodesia. In the Congo, for which the figures are fairly complete, the proportion marketed ranges from 11 percent for millets and sorghums and sweet potatoes to 65 percent for rice and 100 percent for various crops such as cotton, sisal, jute-like fibers, coffee, cocoa, and rubber which are not included in the table. Among the staple food crops, the data illustrate the frequent preference of the urban population for higher-grade cereals such as maize and rice (the same is especially true of imported wheat), instead of millets and sorghums and starchy roots. The bulkiness of the root crops must also affect the extent to which they are marketed, though, especially in West Africa, some of them are moved over long distances. For groundnuts, it is of interest to compare the sales of less than 30 percent of production in the Congo and Southern Rhodesia, where this crop is grown primarily for local consumption, with an estimate of 84 percent in 1952-54 for Senegal,[9] where groundnuts and oil are the principal exports.

Table 2. — Congo (former Belgian) and Southern Rhodesia : Sales as Proportion of Estimated Total African Production of Selected Crops

Crop	Congo (former Belgian) (average 1955-59)	Southern Rhodesia [1] (average 1951-55)
	Sales as percentage of production	
Maize	32	28
Millets and sorghums	11	8
Rice	65	...
Sweet potatoes	11	...
Cassava	21	...
Plantains	22	...
Bananas	55	...
Peas and beans	33	[2]33
Groundnuts	28	29

Sources : Ministère des affaires africaines, *La situation économique du Congo belge et du Ruanda-Urundi en 1959*, Brussels, 1960, p. 36-37, and previous issues of this report ; *Report of the Economic Adviser for the year ending 30th June, 1956*, Salisbury, 1956, p. 1.
[1] Excluding direct sales between Africans (most sales are made to the Grain Marketing Board). – [2] Beans only.

The position of an individual producer may often be determined to some extent by the nature of the crop he grows. Thus, the producer of a perennial tree crop, such as cocoa, coffee, or rubber, is more likely to become completely dependent on purchased food supplies than the grower of an annual crop, groundnuts or cotton for example, since these are generally grown in rotation with cereals and other crops used at least partially for subsistence.

For Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa it is possible to compare the proportion of African crop production that is marketed with that for livestock and livestock products. In both countries sales represent a much larger percentage of livestock production than of crop production. In Southern Rhodesia sales are estimated as 59 percent of the total value of livestock production in 1951-55, compared with 22 percent for crops,[10] while for the Union of South Africa the Tomlinson Commission sets these proportions at 40 percent and 5 percent respectively.[11]

This does not mean that sales of livestock products are larger, in absolute terms, than those of crops. They are, in fact, rather limited, for the productivity of the livestock is generally very low and in many parts of Africa the use of cattle as a marketable resource still tends to be subordinated to their traditional role as a store of wealth and medium of exchange. Generally, however, the amount used for subsistence is even less. Animal products play a very small part in the diets of most African producers, except for the nomadic and seminomadic tribes, some of whom

[9] Service des statistiques d'outre-mer, *Outre-mer 1958*, Paris, 1959, p. 228-229.
[10] *Report of the economic adviser for the year ending 30th June, 1956*, Salisbury, 1956, p. 1.
[11] *Summary of the report of the Commission for the socio-economic development of the Bantu areas within the Union of South Africa*, Pretoria, 1955, p. 86.

consume little other than livestock products, which are also, of course, all they have to sell.

Rate of growth of sales

It is probable that in most parts of Africa the proportion of production used for subsistence is slowly declining. The First FAO Regional Conference for Africa, held in November 1960, recommended that governments should provide the next Conference in 1962 with information on the extent to which the transition to market agriculture was occurring, but at present hardly any data are available for the measurement of this fundamental change. Estimates derived from national income series, such as some of those used in Table 1, so far generally cover too short a period for any definite trend to be discernible, since both production and sales may vary sharply from year to year as a result of seasonal conditions, while in any case these estimates are only very approximate.

For the Congo (former Belgian) annual indices of production and sales are available (Table 3). These indicate that African crop production and sales increased at approximately the same rate up to 1954, but since then, and especially in the two following years, sales are estimated to have risen much more sharply than production. The percentage increase in sales in 1955 and 1956 is surprisingly great, particularly as production failed to expand in the latter year. Part of the increase may possibly be due to improved statistical coverage, though it is significant that producer prices for cassava, maize and groundnuts were raised considerably in 1956.[12]

Table 3. — Congo (former Belgian) : Indices of African Crop Production and Sales, 1953-59

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
	.... *Average 1947-49 = 100*						
Production	123	125	136	136	139	137	139
Sales	121	125	158	174	176	183	186

Source : Ministère des affaires africaines, *La situation économique du Congo belge et du Ruanda-Urundi en 1959*, Brussels, 1960, p. 34, and previous issues of this report.

Preconditions for the transition to market agriculture

If, as is suggested by the estimates quoted earlier, more than half of the total agricultural production of Africa South of the Sahara is for subsistence, then the average farm family in the region feeds less than one nonfarm family, in addition to providing for its own subsistence. In some of the more developed agricultural countries, on the other hand, the average farm family may produce enough to feed itself and some ten to twenty nonfarm families as well.

This comparison illustrates very clearly the extremely low level of agricultural productivity in Africa. But it also indicates that, for productivity to reach the levels current in more developed countries and for the transition to market agriculture to go as far as it has in these countries, there must be a large number of nonfarm families, either at home or abroad, for each African farm family to supply. Thus, while the present heavy preponderance of subsistence production in Africa is partly a reflection of the low yields resulting from primitive agricultural techniques, it can only be reduced and the level of productivity substantially raised if domestic and export markets are expanded. In a region where an average of more than two thirds of the population are agricultural (in some countries as much as 90 percent), the domestic market for agricultural products is obviously still very limited. For reasons discussed below, however, it is likely to expand more rapidly in the immediate future than the export market.

In many parts of Africa the initial impetus for the transition to market agriculture has come from the development of production for export, and in those areas where the process has gone furthest, export production is as a rule highly developed. The growth of production for export has a double effect on the rate of the transition because of the tendency for export producers, especially those growing tree crops, to purchase some if not all of their food. However, although for some countries and some commodities quite rapid changes are still possible, FAO studies indicate that in general the further expansion of exports seems likely to be rather slow. In recent years the volume of world trade in agricultural products has been increasing only slowly, largely because of developments in the industrialized importing countries, where substitutes for agricultural raw materials are increasingly in use, domestic output of some commodities has been sharply expanded, and the income elasticity of demand for most foodstuffs is low. This does not mean, of course, that additional production for export will fail to find markets. Nevertheless, although export opportunities will continue to expand, it seems fairly certain that there is no question in the near future of a rapidly and steadily rising export demand that could act as the principal magnet for drawing producers into the money economy.

Hence, the transition from a predominantly subsistence agriculture must depend mainly on the growth of domestic markets. This in turn is largely tied to industrialization and the growth of nonagricultural, generally urban, occupations, though it would seem that there are also considerable possibilities for greater sales among the agricultural population itself. Urban-

[11] Ministère des colonies, *La situation économique du Congo belge et du Ruanda-Urundi en 1956*, Brussels, 1957, p. 169-170.

ization is already proceeding quite rapidly in some parts of the region. It enables a much steadier expansion of the commercialized sector of agriculture than does the fluctuating export market. Rapid urbanization implies that the marketed surplus must increase at a proportionately faster rate than subsistence production, which tends to expand in line with the slower growth of the farm population. Rising urban incomes also mean that demand increases even faster than the growth of urban population, and in addition they provide the opportunity for producers to diversify their production by turning to more expensive commodities such as fruit, vegetables, and dairy products.

Role of government

While the existence of a growing market is the chief precondition for the development of commercial agriculture, it is not always sufficient by itself to stimulate the production of a marketable surplus to meet the demand, and a good deal of government assistance may be necessary to help put the producer in touch with the market and encourage and assist him to produce for it. In some parts of Africa, particularly where large numbers of people have left the rural areas to seek wage employment, the expansion of the marketed surplus is already tending to lag behind the growth of urban demand and imports of certain food products have sometimes increased quite sharply. Especially in such areas, there is much scope for expanded domestic sales of agricultural products, and indeed they are essential if urban food supplies are to be assured without further increases in foreign exchange expenditure on food imports.

Transport and marketing facilities are obviously the basic requisites for linking the remoter areas with markets for their produce and thus for drawing them into the money economy. Transport has, in fact, received the major emphasis in most of the postwar development plans in Africa South of the Sahara. Where there are still large areas where production is almost entirely for subsistence, this is chiefly due to the absence, inadequacy or high cost of transport links with the rest of the economy. It is often said that the only commodity that can readily be exported from such areas is the labor of the inhabitants. Local feeder roads, such as have formed a large part of the development expenditure of the statutory marketing boards in some parts of the region, are of special importance in enlarging the area covered by the exchange economy. In the Northern Region of Nigeria, for example, the postwar building of feeder roads has resulted in higher prices to producers in the more remote areas, making it worthwhile for them to produce surpluses for sale, so that there has been a sharp increase in the movement of foodstuffs and a substantial reduction in the danger of localized shortages.[13] In a coastal area of East Africa, it was found when a new road was finished in 1953 that land had already been cleared and planted in anticipation of its completion.[14]

While the provision of the transport network must almost always depend largely on government action, governments may also have to assume themselves the responsibility for furnishing a large variety of marketing services, including the organization of processing, grading and handling and the construction of buying points and storage facilities. Better marketing arrangements are required in Africa especially for local food products, the marketing of which is generally much less well organized than export marketing. The establishment of facilities for regular sales has also proved the best method of accustoming Africans to treating their cattle as a marketable resource.

Economic incentives for subsistence producers require careful attention. In the early days of the development of production for the market in Africa South of the Sahara, while in some areas the production of certain crops for export was made obligatory, the desire for money appears to have been induced mainly by the imposition of direct taxes payable in cash, and by the activities of traders who penetrated deep into the bush with their wares. Later, large firms, combining the buying of produce for export with the merchandising of goods the farmers could not produce for themselves, have played an important part in encouraging the development of a commercial instinct. The necessity for a wide range of suitable goods to be available for purchase by producers was clearly demonstrated by the dislocation of production that resulted in some areas when imports of consumer goods were in short supply during the war. Although the supply of these goods is not the province of government, it is necessary for governments to encourage and sometimes help traders to operate in the remote areas that have to be opened up, or at least to remove any unnecessary obstacles to their activities.

The wider the range of goods that are accessible to the producers, the more quickly will their attitude to money change from the " target demand " described earlier. Once this has occurred, the need for reasonably remunerative and stable farm prices becomes a very important aspect of incentives. Unless farmers have some confidence that prices will be remunerative, they will hesitate to incur the additional work or expense entailed in the regular production of a surplus for sale. Government price policies designed to give the farmer a reasonable return for his crop are therefore of considerable importance,

[13] Northern Region of Nigeria, Ministry of Agriculture, *Movement of local foodstuffs, Northern Region, Nigeria*, Kaduna, 1958, p. 29.
[14] *East Africa Royal Commission 1953-1955 Report*, Cmd 9475, London, 1955, p. 120.

though they must often be combined with marketing improvements to ensure that the price is actually effective at the farm level. The effect of taxation policies on the incentive to produce a marketable surplus must also be carefully considered.

Price stability is not in itself an incentive to produce for the market, but unstable prices may act as a significant disincentive. Although subsistence farmers have a low standard of living and are probably more liable to periodic food shortages than those who buy and sell on the market, there is an apparent stability and security in the subsistence economy that contrasts sharply with the fluctuations of the money economy. Price instability may be especially great in areas where a large proportion of production is for subsistence. For, as indicated earlier, when prices are low producers may have to sell more, so that the downward pressure on prices is intensified, and when they are high they may need to sell less, thus increasing the shortage on urban markets and forcing prices still higher. It should be emphasized, however, that this reaction to price changes appears to occur only when sales are very small in relation to total production, and that otherwise the response of African producers to price incentives appears to be no different from that encountered in more developed parts of the world.

Government action is also often needed in respect of traditional land tenure systems. As pointed out at the beginning of this article, the tribal systems found in most parts of Africa may often act as an obstacle to the improvement of techniques and the production of a surplus. Where production for the market has become highly developed, especially with permanent tree crops, economic pressures have generally caused some evolution of land tenures toward an individualization of rights. Direct action in this sphere is difficult, however, and governments have so far usually attempted to assist and systematize such spontaneous changes, mainly through land surveys and the registration of titles, rather than to initiate them.

Further important aspects of government assistance include the provision of credit facilities and of production requisites such as fertilizers, implements and improved seeds, the organization of co-operatives, and extension work for the introduction of new crops and for the improvement of techniques and yields. Most of these activities assume greater importance in the next stage of development, when the farmer is already producing regularly for the market and requires guidance and assistance in order to improve his efficiency. Extension work, however, is also needed among communities producing almost entirely for their own subsistence, especially in the fields of home economics and nutrition education.

In addition, of course, the growth of nonagricultural activities, which is the key determinant of the expansion of domestic markets for agricultural products, also depends to a great extent on government action, through measures to promote industrialization and general economic development.

It is also desirable for governments to keep a close watch on the effects of their policies to stimulate the development of market agriculture and to apply such safeguards as are needed. Various dangers, including the subdivision of holdings on inheritance, the concentration of ownership and chronic indebtedness, have to be guarded against in connection with changes in land tenure systems. If the tribal system of social security is allowed to disintegrate, something must be found to replace it. Careful attention must also be paid to soil fertility, as intensive production for the market, particularly under conditions of monoculture, has often been a major cause of erosion.

The commercialization of agriculture may easily be carried too far, so that the food supplies of the farmer and his family are jeopardized. It is noteworthy that the preharvest "hungry season" that characterizes some of the drier areas of Africa is not confined to largely self-contained subsistence economies, but also sometimes occurs near large centers of population as a result of excessive sales. In a few areas export production has been developed to such a degree that the producers' food supplies depend entirely on purchases out of their highly fluctuating export earnings. While such specialization has well-known economic advantages, it may also have its dangers during the early stages of economic development.

Finally, it seems necessary to recognize more clearly that the transition from subsistence to market agriculture is one of the most basic aspects of economic development in Africa. Further information is needed on both the nature and progress of this evolution so that government policies can be oriented more specifically toward its promotion.

Commodity Notes

FATS AND OILS: PRICES IN 1960 AND OUTLOOK FOR 1961

Review of 1960

The outstanding features of fats and oils markets in 1960 were a severe decline in the price of coconut oil from the exceptionally high levels of the preceding year ; a further decline in prices of inedible tallow and fish oils from already low levels ; and a rise during the year in prices of soybean oil and lard from postwar lows reached early in the year. (Soybean oil prices, however, *averaged* slightly lower in 1960 than in 1959.)

Reflecting mainly the decline in coconut oil prices, the general FAO index of international market prices of fats and oils other than butter fell in 1960 to an average of 92 (1952-54 = 100), compared with 99 the previous year (Table 1). At 92 the index was the same as in 1955, the previous postwar low. Compared with that year, prices of soybean oil, inedible tallow, and fish oils were much lower.

Production of fats and oils in the world (excluding the Soviet bloc) expanded moderately in 1960 to an estimated 23.6 million metric tons, about 500,000 tons more than the year before (Table 2). Output in the Soviet bloc countries declined slightly to 7.5 million tons, reflecting a short sunflowerseed crop in the U.S.S.R. in autumn 1959. World trade increased in 1960. Low prices of soybeans induced record imports by Western Europe and Japan ; world trade in tallow and greases also rose to a new high as a result of heavy United States production and low prices ; and world trade in copra and coconut oil increased sharply as production in the Philippines recovered from the depressed level of 1957 and 1958.

Table 1. — Index Numbers of International Market Prices of Oilseeds and Fats and Oils

Year and month	Oilseeds	All fats and oils (excluding butter)								
		Edible/soap oils and fats								
	Total all items [1]	Olive oil	Other soft oils [2]	Lauric acid oils [3]	Lard	Tallow, whale, palm oils	All items	Drying oils [4]	Fish oil	Total all fats and oils
	1952-54 = 100									
1950	104	83	111	127	94	129	118	115	121	118
1951	127	124	141	148	129	182	152	164	188	154
1952	98	100	97	88	82	100	94	133	99	99
1953	105	112	105	112	96	91	103	93	95	102
1954	98	87	98	101	123	109	103	69	106	99
1955	92	99	83	87	89	114	93	85	112	92
1956	96	147	105	88	91	117	103	111	120	104
1957	90	111	101	87	100	118	101	102	120	102
1958	88	94	80	102	93	110	96	90	109	96
1959	101	94	79	124	72	107	101	85	100	99
1960	93	99	80	102	78	98	93	91	88	92
1959										
I	99	86	74	122	77	106	98	76	99	96
II	100	84	78	122	75	105	99	76	99	96
III	101	84	79	124	74	109	101	80	99	98
IV	105	88	83	132	76	110	105	84	102	103
V	108	91	88	135	75	113	109	87	102	106
VI	101	95	87	128	72	114	107	85	102	104
VII	94	101	82	112	68	108	98	81	102	96
VIII	93	103	77	112	66	104	96	86	101	95
IX	98	100	76	123	70	103	99	86	99	97
X	105	101	75	131	69	103	101	93	99	100
XI	103	101	72	126	70	103	99	94	99	98
XII	102	92	74	121	67	103	97	91	99	96
1960										
I	105	96	79	125	65	103	99	88	95	98
II	104	97	79	123	67	100	99	89	95	97
III	101	100	79	119	70	99	97	89	95	96
IV	97	103	80	112	76	99	96	91	92	95
V	96	104	80	107	75	98	94	93	92	94
VI	91	104	81	103	77	96	93	93	88	93
VII	88	103	82	96	83	97	91	92	85	91
VIII	91	100	84	94	86	97	91	92	85	91
IX	87	99	80	89	78	97	88	92	85	88
X	85	96	79	87	82	95	87	91	81	87
XI	85	92	81	89	87	98	89	88	81	89
XII	83	94	82	86	83	98	88	87	85	88

[1] Includes series for groundnuts, cottonseed, soybeans, copra, palm kernels, linseed, and castor beans. – [2] Includes series for groundnut, soybean, and cottonseed oils. – [3] Includes series for coconut and palm kernel oils. – [4] Includes series for linseed, castor, and tung oils.

Table 2. — Estimated world production of fats and oils, by main areas and types of fat 1955-60

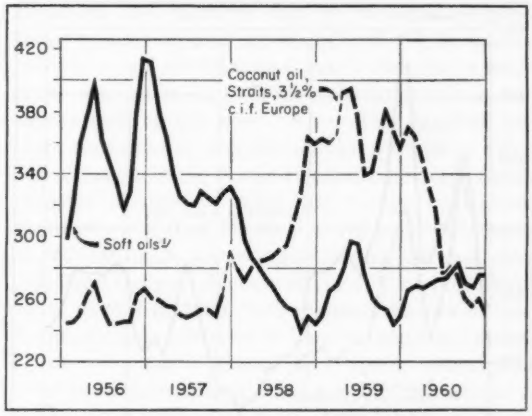
Item	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960[1]
	.... *Million metric tons*					
WORLD (excl. Soviet bloc)						
Butter	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3
Lard	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.7
Soft oils[2]	7.0	7.0	7.8	8.2	8.6	8.8
of which : soybean oil	(1.6)	(1.9)	(2.1)	(2.3)	(2.7)	(2.8)
groundnut oil	(1.5)	(1.6)	(1.7)	(1.9)	(2.0)	(1.8)
olive oil	(1.1)	(0.8)	(1.2)	(1.3)	(1.2)	(1.2)
Lauric acid oils[3]	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.4
of which : coconut oil	(2.0)	(2.2)	(2.1)	(1.8)	(1.8)	(2.0)
Other edible/soap[4]	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.6
of which : tallow and greases	(2.5)	(2.7)	(2.7)	(2.7)	(2.9)	(3.0)
palm oil	(1.1)	(1.2)	(1.1)	(1.2)	(1.2)	(1.1)
Total edible/soap	19.1	19.7	20.4	20.6	21.3	21.8
Drying oils[5]	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.1
Fish oils[6]	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Miscellaneous minor oils[7]	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	*20.8*	*21.4*	*22.3*	*22.2*	*23.1*	*23.6*
SOVIET BLOC	5.6	6.4	6.8	6.7	7.7	7.5
WORLD TOTAL	*26.4*	*27.8*	*29.1*	*28.9*	*30.8*	*31.1*

[1] Preliminary. – [2] Includes soybean, groundnut, rapeseed, cottonseed, olive, sesame, sunflowerseed and corn oils. – [3] Includes coconut, palm kernel and babassu oils. – [4] Includes tallow and greases, palm and whale oils. – [5] Includes linseed, castor, tung and oiticica oils. – [6] Includes seal oil, excludes fish liver oil. – [7] Rough estimate, based partly on trade data, for hempseed, perilla, mowrah, teaseed, nigerseed, poppyseed, sheanuts, kapok, rice bran, stillingia, safflower, grapeseed, murumuru, tucumkernel, tobacco seed, cashew shell and nut, and other minor oils.

Stocks of fats and oils are reported only in the United States and a few other countries, but to judge from indirect evidence, world stocks at the end of 1960 were not above average. In the United States the carry-over of soybeans on 1 October 1960 had been reduced by nearly 0.2 million tons, oil equivalent, from the level of a year earlier and was equal to less than a month's supply. There were no reports of burdensome stocks in other exporting countries, although Argentine stocks of linseed and linseed oil at the end of 1960 apparently were larger than a year earlier. Fragmentary information suggests that imports of fats and oils into Western Europe in 1960 increased faster than consumption, but stocks there apparently were below average at the beginning of the year.

Prices of *coconut oil* fell from $370 per metric ton (Straits, 3½% c.i.f. Europe) in January 1960 to $249 per metric ton in December (Figure 1). The decline reflected a continuation of the recovery in Philippine copra production that began in late 1959, following the return of normal rainfall after a prolonged period of drought. World copra production in 1960 is estimated to have reached 2.0 million tons (in terms of oil), compared with 1.8 million tons in each of the two previous years and a peak of 2.2 million before the drought. Trade in copra and coconut

Figure 1. – Average Monthly Prices of Soft Oils and Coconut Oil, 1956-60 (U.S. dollars per metric ton)



[1] Weighted averages of prices of groundnut, soybean, and cottonseed oils.

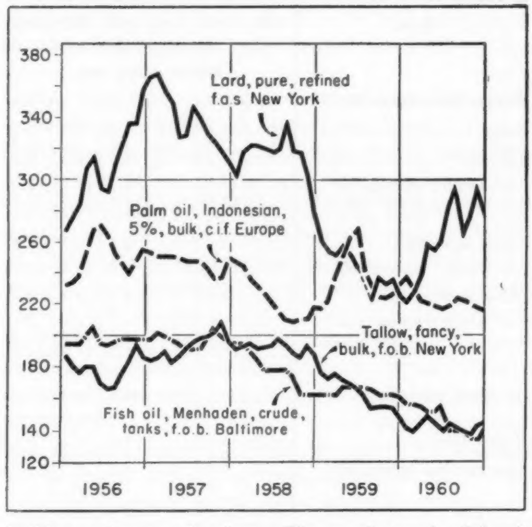
oil apparently increased to over 1.1 million tons (in terms of oil) from less than 1.0 million in 1959 ; the predrought peak (1957), however, was nearly 1.4 million tons.

The general level of prices of *liquid edible vegetable oils* (" soft " oils) other than olive oil averaged about the same in 1960 as a year earlier ; the FAO subindex for these oils was 80 (79 in 1959). World production (excluding that within the Soviet bloc) was moderately higher than in 1959. Trade increased materially and consisted not only of supplies from current production, but also of soybeans from United States carry-over stocks and large imports of soybeans from Mainland China. Demand continued heavy from the northern countries of Western Europe, where large quantities of soft oils remained in use in margarine to supplement coconut oil, which was still relatively scarce and expensive early in the year. Also, shipments of soybean oil from the United States under P. L. 480 to Spain and other countries in the Mediterranean area remained large in 1960.

The price spread between groundnut and soybean oils, which are the principal soft oils, was unusually high in early 1960 (Figure 2). Prices at European ports in February were $341 and $198 per metric ton, respectively — a difference of $143 compared with an average of only $37 per ton in the five preceding years. The relatively high price of groundnut oil mainly reflected small crops in Nigeria and former French West Africa in late 1959, while the exceptionally low price of soybean oil resulted mainly from heavy American supplies, consisting of a large crop plus an above-average carry-over. By December 1960, the spread between prices of the two oils had narrowed to $47 per ton. The production of groundnuts in West Africa from the autumn 1960 crops is provisionally estimated at nearly 800,000 tons

Figure 2. – Average Monthly Prices of Groundnut and Soybean Oils, 1956-60

Figure 3. – Average Monthly Prices of Lard, Tallow, Palm Oil, and Fish Oil, 1956-60 (U.S. dollars per metric ton)



in oil equivalent, about 25 percent above that of a year earlier, while the calculated supply of United States soybeans, including carry-over stocks, for the marketing year beginning 1 October 1960 (at 2.7 million tons in oil equivalent) is slightly smaller than for the previous year.

The *olive* crops harvested in late 1959 and early 1960 proved to be smaller than expected, and world olive oil production in 1960, estimated at 1.2 million metric tons, was no larger than a year earlier. An unusually strong demand developed in Italy, which imported over 130,000 tons (mostly from Spain) in 1960, far more than in any previous year. Reflecting this unusual demand, prices of olive oil at European ports rose moderately to a 1960 average of $684 per metric ton, compared with $649 the preceding year.

Prices of *inedible tallow* (fancy, bulk, f.o.b. New York) in 1960 averaged $141 per metric ton, which was 14 percent lower than the year before and the lowest since 1953. Production in the United States, the world's major exporter, increased for the second year in succession. Domestic use, however, did not rise, despite the lower prices, and exports from the United States increased to a new record high.

Fish oil prices declined in 1960 to their lowest postwar level. The price of menhaden oil (crude, f.o.b. Baltimore) averaged $143 per ton, 12 percent less than in 1959. Incomplete data indicate that world production was about the same in 1960 as in 1959 and only moderately higher than in 1956. There have been substantial increases since 1956 in output in Japan, Peru and the Union of South Africa, and moderate increases in Denmark and Western Germany, but these have been nearly offset by a decline in Norwegian production. The weakness in fish oil prices in recent years appears to have been due to a decline in demand for use in margarine in Western Germany (where consumer preference has shifted toward higher grades of margarine) and to competition from the increasing supplies of inedible tallow. Prices of fish oils and inedible tallow have tended in recent years to follow the same general course (Figure 3), despite wide variations in fish oil production in some years.

Palm oil prices were down moderately in 1960 (averaging $222 per ton for Indonesian oil, 5%, bulk c.i.f. Europe) in response to the lower prices of competitive fats, notably coconut oil and tallow. World exports of palm oil were about as large as in 1959, with an increase in Malayan shipments, reflecting higher production, but a decline in Congolese exports, due to delays in ocean transportation at the end of the year. Despite political uncertainty in the Congo, production of palm oil was well maintained in 1960.

Outlook

Speculation that exports of vegetable oils and oilseeds from Mainland China would be reduced in 1961 was aroused last December, due to reports of short crops and famine conditions in the country. Also, Chinese offers of soybeans for export were scanty in late 1960, a season when they are usually large. The extent of the shortage of vegetable oils in China was not generally realized, however, until January 1961, when China entered international fats and oils markets as a *buyer*. Purchases of rapeseed, sesameseed, groundnuts and linseed oil were reported. Prices of soft oils rose sharply, and those of competitive fats also strengthened. On 20 January, the FAO index for all fats and oils prices stood at 92.4, compared with the December average of 87.6.

Until mid-1960, China had been the world's fourth largest exporter of oils and oilseeds, following the United States, the Philippines and Nigeria. Imports of Chinese origin into countries outside the Soviet bloc in recent years have ranged mostly between 150,000 and 170,000 tons annually, in terms of oil, and apart from 25,000 to 30,000 tons of tung oil, have consisted mainly of "soft" oils, principally in the form of soybeans, cottonseed oil, groundnuts and groundnut oil. In addition, China has supplied other countries within the Soviet bloc with large quantities of oilseeds and oils, ranging from 300,000 to 450,000 tons (oil equivalent) annually. The principal items were soybeans, groundnuts, and soft oils. Chinese exports of soft oils (including oilseeds in terms of oil) to all countries in 1955-59 averaged 460,000 tons annually, nearly 20 percent of the world total.

The fact that China has found it necessary to buy oils and oilseeds implies that the quantities usually supplied to countries outside the Soviet bloc will not be available this year. In addition, the possibility must be taken into account that Chinese deliveries to other countries within the Soviet bloc may be reduced in 1961, and that these countries may turn to other areas for some part of the supplies usually obtained from China. An increase in the 1960 sunflowerseed crop in the U.S.S.R., roughly estimated at 180,000 tons in oil equivalent, will help reduce the area's dependence on imported oil ; but the increase was from an exceptionally poor 1959 crop.

The magnitude of the prospective decline in Chinese exports this year, though impossible to assess except within extremely wide limits, appears to be equal to a major fraction of the prospective 1961 increase of around 400,000 tons in production of fats and oils outside the Soviet area. Substantial increases are likely in the production of groundnut oil, coconut oil, and tallow. Soybean supplies will be moderately smaller, at least until the new soybean crops are harvested and marketed late in the year. United States production and exports of lard will be smaller in the first half of 1961 than a year earlier, but a moderate upturn in hog slaughter is expected in the second half of the year. Also, hog slaughter and lard production in Western Europe will rise in 1961. The situation in the Congo remains a potential threat to palm oil supplies, since the Congo contributes about 30 percent of the total world palm oil exports of 560,000 tons. Early indications of the new olive crops point to a production of olive oil in 1961 about equal to that in 1960, with increases in Tunisia and Turkey roughly offsetting declines in Greece and Spain.

The presence of China as a buyer rather than a seller in international fats and oils markets is a strong price-supporting factor, and it is very likely that the general level of fats and oils prices will be higher this year than last. The primary impact is on prices of soybeans, groundnuts and soft oils, the major Chinese export items, but competitive fats and oils (including most of the items in the edible/soap group) will be affected as well. Prices of linseed and linseed oil also rose in January, on reports of Chinese buying of these items.

The increased prices for soybeans are likely to lead to an increase in soybean plantings in the United States this spring, and the higher prices for other oilseeds in the "soft oils" class, notably groundnuts, will tend to encourage higher acreages of such crops in other areas of the world. The extent and probable effects of changes in world oilseed acreages will be appraised in international markets next summer, but until that time, the dominant preoccupation will probably be to assess the probable extent and market significance of the reduction in supplies from China.

TEA : REVIEW OF 1960

World tea markets enjoyed remarkably stable conditions in 1960. Production remained very near the level of the two preceding years and world trade is likely to have expanded only slightly over that of 1959. Unlike the prices of a number of other agricultural commodities, tea prices in 1960 were firm and somewhat above the level of 1959. The quality of 1960 production was not outstanding, but prices were supported by strong domestic demand and, in the first half of the year, by the small decline in output. Consumption in producing countries is becoming a market factor of increasing weight and has been instrumental in the past years in preventing stocks of more than working size from accumulating in Far Eastern countries. Unless the drought of 1960 has done more lasting damage to young plantings than can at present be ascertained, the outlook for the current year is for a moderate rise in production in all growing regions and for higher consumption in Africa and Asia.

Production

World output of tea — excluding Mainland China and the U.S.S.R. — is estimated in 1960 at around 760,000 tons, very little different from the production of the two previous years. The prolonged and severe drought which occurred in northern Indian and Pakistani tea-growing areas in the first half of the year substantially affected production. The outturn in northern India was probably reduced by about 15,000 tons, or 6 percent, from the level of the two preceding years and, although there was a small increase in southern India, total Indian production will remain somewhat below that of 1958 and 1959. Output in Pakistan declined probably by more than

20 percent, and a slight reduction is expected in tea production in Japan. These shortfalls, amounting to a total of some 15,000 to 20,000 tons, will have been partly offset, however, by larger output in Ceylon and, to a lesser extent, Indonesia, and total Asian production is likely to remain only about 10,000 tons, or 1 percent, below the two preceding years. Output continued to rise steadily in all African producing regions, and Latin American production, mainly in Argentina, has by now outgrown domestic requirements.

As for the Soviet bloc countries, a record harvest of green leaves, equivalent to 35,000 to 40,000 tons of made tea, is reported from the U.S.S.R. On the other hand, trade reports indicate that Mainland China's tea crop has suffered severely from adverse weather and may remain substantially below the 1959 figure of 151,000 tons.

Trade and prices

No significant changes in the volume or value of world tea trade took place in 1960. Exports were probably about equal to those of 1959; though higher than in any other previous year, the total will thus remain about 3 percent below the record level of 1958. In India, the decline in shipments from northern India, caused by the reduced size and lateness of the crop, is likely to have been compensated to a large degree by higher export prices. Pakistan, which had allocated less tea for export than in the preceding year, had to suspend exports temporarily to safeguard domestic requirements and to prevent prices from rising. By contrast, shipments from Ceylon were running at higher rates in the first nine months, and larger Japanese exports to North Africa were replacing green tea shipments from China. African exports expanded in line with the growing production.

Based on 9 to 11 months' trade returns, world net imports for the entire year 1960 are estimated at 530,000 to 540,000 tons, 3 to 5 percent higher than in 1959 but still somewhat lower than in 1958. The net imports of the United Kingdom were about 15,000 tons more in January-November 1960 than a year earlier, but most of the increase went to the rebuilding of stocks which had been depleted during the London tally clerks' strike in September. Per caput consumption, therefore, at 9.7 lb., appears to have been only slightly higher than in 1959 (9.6 lb) and still lower than in 1958 (10.0 lb) in spite of a cool and late summer which apparently favored the consumption of tea. There were only very small increases in other European imports and none in imports into Canada and the U.S.S.R. United States imports rose by about 5 percent to a postwar record of 51,400 tons ; however, in terms of per caput consumption, the increase is negligible (from 278 to 285 grams). Imports were probably larger in Africa, where Morocco and Egypt considerably increased their purchases.

Table 3. — Tea : Supply, Distribution and Prices, 1958-60

Item	1958	1959	1960*
	... *Thousand metric tons* ...		
Opening stocks[1]	160	183	164
World production[2]	760	769	755–765
Total supply	920	952	920–930
World exports[2]	511	487	495
Domestic consumption[2]	262	281	290
Total disappearance	773	768	785
	..... *Pence per pound*		
Prices :			
Calcutta, for export	39.1	38 3	42 3
Colombo, all tea	31.4	33.2	34 0
London, all tea	55.1	54.8	55.2

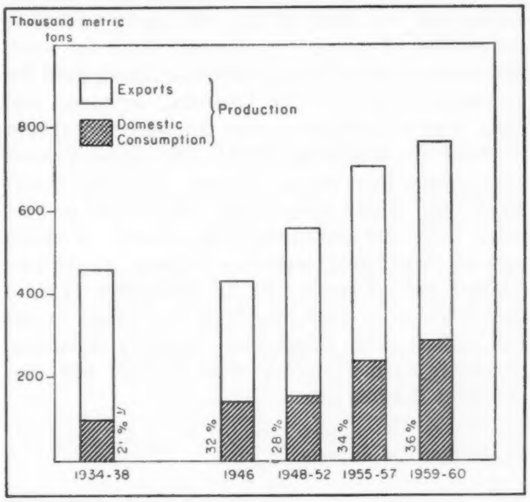
* Provisional estimate based on incomplete figures (except prices). [1] Stocks at end of December of previous year, London, Calcutta, Cochin, Chittagong, Colombo (Source : International Tea Committee). – [2] Excluding Mainland China and U.S.S.R. ; domestic consumption includes imported tea.

These preliminary data appear to confirm the findings of earlier studies,[1] namely, that tea consumption in many of the industrialized countries of North America and Europe has now reached a level — determined by incomes, food habits, the inroads made by competing beverages, etc. — beyond which further advances, if any, are extremely slow. In some countries — the United States, Canada and Australia — the long-term trend in consumption is, in fact, downward. Over the past ten years, world trade increased by less than 30 percent, whereas world production (excluding China and the U.S.S.R.) rose by more than 35 percent. That no surplus stocks have nevertheless piled up is due to the rapid growth of domestic consumption in producing countries, which nearly doubled during the period and now absorbs 36 percent of production. In relative terms, the increase has been greatest in Indonesia and Japan — in part because of the low starting point at the end of the war —but India remains by far the largest market. By providing an outlet for cheap teas and qualities that cannot easily be exported, and by cushioning fluctuations in exports in general, internal demand plays a valuable role in supporting and stabilizing tea prices.

Prices in 1960 at the main auction places were slightly higher than in 1959 and monthly fluctuations were moderate. In the first half of the year, support was provided by the trade's apprehensions about the shortfall in output ; later, as the slack in production was gradually made up, prices were upheld by the brisk internal demand in India and Pakistan. Owing to the scarcity of high-quality teas in the year's output, plain teas fetched relatively favorable prices, and price differentials were smaller than in the previous year. The strengthening of London prices in

[1] FAO, *Tea - Trends and prospects*, Commodity Bulletin Series, No. 30. Rome, 1960.

Figure 4. – Tea : World Exports and Domestic Consumption in Producing Countries, 1934-38 Averages and 1946-60



the third quarter was largely due to the tally clerks' strike, which caused a temporary shortage of auction supplies. Prices to consumers remained even steadier than export prices. United Kingdom retail prices have not been changed in the past three years and in the United States monthly variations have not exceeded 2 percent since 1958.

Outlook

Provided the 1960 drought has no after-effects and that the weather is favorable, a moderate increase in world production can be expected in the current year. Output in India and Pakistan is likely to recover at least to the levels of 1958-59, provided that in India the allocation of fertilizers to the tea industry is not too sharply reduced. Government replanting and rehabilitation activities in Ceylon are proceeding slowly. Elsewhere, in Asia as well as in Africa, output is likely to continue to rise, with the possible exception of the Congo (ex-Belgian), where plantations may have suffered as a result of political events.

Import requirements of Europe and North America are unlikely to show much increase, but there are a number of other influences making for stable prices, such as the upward trend in domestic demand, possibly also reduced offers from Mainland China in consequence of the poor 1960 crop, greater U.S.S.R. buying in compliance with that country's recent agreement with Ceylon, and relatively modest stocks in London and the Far East. The present close balance between world production and consumption, and the ensuing price stability, can therefore be expected to prevail also in 1961.

In the longer term, further increases in production appear likely. Countries like India and Pakistan, which do not want to forego export earnings from tea but yet have to provide for a rapidly growing domestic market, are likely to expand their tea production. Thus, in view of the fact that Indian domestic consumption is now estimated to be increasing by 4,000 to 7,000 tons annually, the Indian Government is pressing the industry to raise its 1965 production target under the third five-year plan above the 850 million pounds (385,000 tons) agreed to by the industry. Plans to raise native production of tea are under way in Kenya, where some 3,600 hectares of African plantations are to be developed over the next eight years, and in Tanganyika, where African tea growing is to be expanded by establishing co-operative factories and introducing Africans to plantation work. In North Viet-Nam, it is intended to plant some 17,000 hectares with tea and to build 15 new factories. Most of the planned expansion will be in areas producing medium and plain teas, and sales prospects of such teas to Western markets are not encouraging. But if domestic consumption continues to rise at its present rate of about 6 percent annually, it should be sufficient to absorb additional supplies of this magnitude.

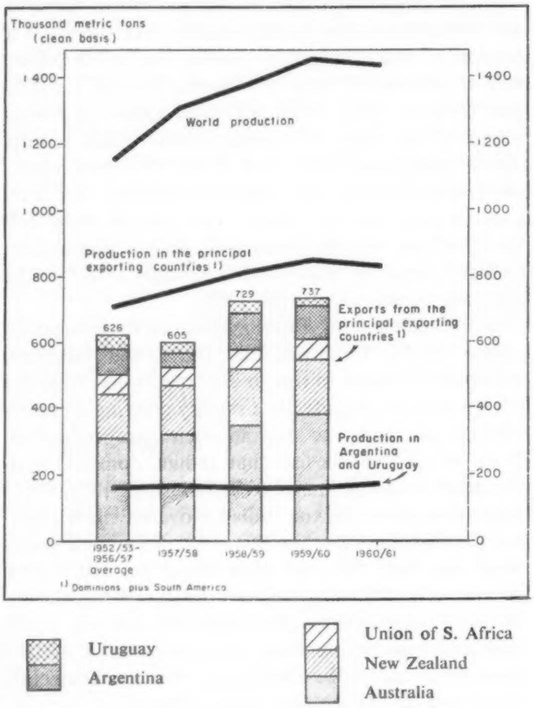
WOOL : SOUTH AMERICAN EXPORT DEVELOPMENTS

Over 90 percent of the wool entering world trade comes from five countries in the Southern Hemisphere, namely the British Commonwealth countries of Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa, and the two South American republics of Argentina and Uruguay. Although sizeable domestic textile industries have developed in all of them during and since the war, all five countries grow wool mainly for export. Nevertheless the two groups — the three Dominions on the one hand and the two South American republics on the other — present striking differences in production patterns, methods of marketing and government policies with respect to wool exports. These differences are reflected in the exports and stocks of the two groups, which occasionally move in opposite directions.

Marketing practices and government export policies

Against the Dominions' 70 percent, South America accounts for only 20 percent of the wool entering world trade (Figure 5). But South America specializes in the production of crossbreds and carpet wools, and contributes about 30 percent and 23 percent respectively of world exports of these wools. South American wools, unlike the bulk of those from the Dominions, are not sold at auction, but marketed by "private treaty." The clip is disposed of on the farm or sold through brokers

Figure 5. – Production and Exports of Wool, World and Principal Exporting Countries, 1952/53-1956/57 Average and 1957/58 - 1960/61 Annual



and merchants acting for local mills or foreign importers. In either case, it is classed only when it reaches brokers' or merchants' warehouses. Since primary purchasers, to cover themselves, tend to underestimate both the yield and the quality of the wools they are offered, wool growers in South America tend to receive a smaller portion of the world price than growers in the Dominions. At the same time, the warehousemen who buy and class the wool are better able to withhold supplies in times of unfavorable prices than wool growers in the Dominions, who sell on commission at auctions. Also, these warehousemen may be better placed for supplying bulk quantities at given prices to such customers as large American firms or Soviet agencies who prefer to purchase by private treaty.

Moreover, South American wools do not move, as do Dominion wools, into the world markets unhampered by governmental regulation and valued in a stable currency. Until 1955, wool exports from Argentina were subject to license and to a system of multiple exchange rates and export taxes. The licensing of wool exports was abolished at the end of 1955 and a single basic exchange rate was set (18 pesos to the U.S. dollar). The sales tax of 8 percent on wool exports was, however, retained, and export taxes were then levied on the basis of *aforos*, i.e., officially assessed values for all classes of wool, which were periodically reviewed. The exchange rate was freed in late 1958, and a year later the number of *valores*, or assessed values for wool, was reduced from 29 to 2, their level being fixed for a season at a time. In Uruguay, exchange and fiscal policies have been, since the war, very similar to those of Argentina. Until 1956, wool exports were subject to multiple exchange rates and export taxes. An *aforos* system was introduced in February 1956, and exporters were allowed to retain part of their foreign currency earnings at the free (higher) rate of exchange. In December 1959, a unified exchange rate was fixed (6.5 pesos to the U.S. dollar), but proportional currency retentions, depending on the category of wool, were still permitted at the free rate.

Production and exports

In Argentina the restrictive policy toward wool exports up to 1955 depressed local wool prices in relation to prices of meat, especially beef, and wool production declined by 23 percent between 1945 and 1955. The gradual liberalization of wool exports contributed to a steady recovery thereafter. In 1960/61, the clip is likely to be some 24 percent larger than in 1955/56. In Uruguay expansion was continuous from the end of the war until 1957/58, but serious setbacks occurred in 1958 following exceptionally severe winter weather, and again in 1959 with disastrous floods, which also affected parts of Argentina. The combined effect has been that the volume of wool production of the two River Plate countries, in contrast to that of the Dominions, has shown little change in recent years, although in 1960/61 production is expected to rise (Figure 5). On the other hand, there developed after the war a tendency toward finer clips which would fetch higher prices and at the same time find an increasing outlet in the rapidly expanding domestic textile industries, favored by the governments' foreign exchange and fiscal policies. As much as 25 to 30 percent of the Argentine wool production now consists of merino, the bulk of which is absorbed in the manufacturing of textiles for the domestic market ; and while in Uruguay only 15 percent of the clip is merino, 45 percent of it consists of superfine crossbred wool (which is equivalent to the strongest merino) and a considerable part of this is locally manufactured into tops for export markets. Consequently, over a quarter of the wool produced in these two South American countries is now processed locally.

In more recent years, however, wool manufacturing has suffered a setback, partly due to changes in policies in favor of raw wool exports. Owing to the tendency of brokers to hold back supplies when prices are unfavorable and to ship their stocks when

Figure 6. – Real Prices of Crossbred Wools in South American Markets Compared to World Prices at Dominion Auctions

they are advancing, the total volume of exports fluctuates very widely from year to year (Figure 6). Thus, in 1956/57 and again in 1959/60, when world prices turned downward and the Dominions increased their exports, South American shipments declined ; while in the 1958/59 boom, when exports from other countries rose only moderately, those from South America more than doubled. Accordingly, South American stocks show far greater variation from year to year than do those of other producing countries (Table 4). In part this may also reflect brokers' attitudes to governmental regulations. In 1957/58 world stocks reached a peak, largely as the result of accumulation in Argentina and Uruguay, where brokers awaited an improved return from a change in exchange regulations. These stocks were

Table 4. – Ending Stocks of Raw Wool[1] in Main Producing Countries, 1952/53 - 1956/57 Average and 1957/58 - 1959/60 Annual

Country	1952/53 1956/57 average	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60
	Thousand metric tons, clean basis			
United States government[2]	21	—	—	—
United Kingdom government strategic reserve	41	28	27	22
British Wool Marketing Board	2	4	3	2
Argentina	18	51	14	23
Uruguay	8	14	5	13
Australia	5	9	9	14
New Zealand[3]	6	12	10	5
Union of South Africa[3]	1	4	2	0.4
Total	102	122	70	79

Source : Commonwealth Economic Committee.
[1] On 31 June for all countries except Argentina and Uruguay, where the wool season ends on 30 September. — [2] Includes wool owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation, but not wool under loan. — [3] Including Wool Commission stocks.

Table 5. – Wool Exports from Argentina, 1952/53 - 1956/57 Average and 1957/58 - 1959/60 Annual (seasons beginning 1 October)

Destination	1952/53 - 56/57[1] average	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60
	Thousand metric tons, actual weight			
U.S.S.R., Eastern Europe and China	4	6	22	13
United States	51	28	52	31
United Kingdom	19	9	27	22
European Economic Community	36	15	51	47
Other Western Europe	3	1	3	2
Other countries	13	6	12	12
Total	126	65	167	127

Source : Federación Lañera Argentina.
[1] Includes small quantities of tops, noils and waste, which averaged 5,000 metric tons.

liquidated during the following season at a far more rapid rate than those that had been accumulated by the New Zealand Wool Commission in the course of its price support operations. During the season just ended, however, the Argentine government reduced export taxes on wool for the period April-September 1960, and so prevented an excessive increase in unsold stocks.

Variations in South American wool exports are also due to their special market pattern. As compared with Dominion wools, a greater share of South American wools is taken up by the United States and more recently by the Soviet bloc, as well as by neighboring South American countries such as Brazil and Chile (Tables 5 and 6). The past

Table 6. – Wool Exports from Uruguay,[1] 1952/53 - 1956/57 Average and 1957/58 - 1959/60 Annual (seasons beginning 1 October)

Destination	1952/53 - 56/57 average	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60
	Thousand metric tons, actual weight			
U.S.S.R., Eastern Europe and China	2	14	23	3
United States	12	1	8	6
United Kingdom	16	8	7	7
European Economic Community	23	13	9	11
Other Western Europe	5	5	6	1
Other countries	1	1	1	1
Total	59	42	54	29

Source : Camara Mercantil de Productos del Pais.
[1] Converted from bales at an average weight of 430 kg. per bale.

three seasons have seen wide fluctuations in shipments to the United States, reflecting the changing levels of activity in American carpet mills. Shipments to the U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe expanded considerably in 1957/58 and 1958/59, when these countries became the principal outlet for Uruguayan wools. But in 1959/60 Uruguayan brokers were faced with a virtual cessation of Soviet buying at a time when their supplies were low in quality because of recent floods. On the other hand, exports to the European Economic Community have increased, while those to the United Kingdom have remained stable.

Statistical Tables

PRODUCTION - PRODUCCION

Table 1. - Area and production : New and revised data received during January 1961

Tableau 1. - Superficie et production : Données nouvelles et revisées reçues en janvier 1961

Commodity and country — Produits et pays	Year — Année	Area — Superficie	Production
		1 000 ha.	*1 000 m.t.*
WHEAT			
United States	1960	21 303	37 106
Argentina[1]	1960	[2]4 243	4 100
RYE			
Germany, Western	1960	1 400	4 048
United States	1960	669	816
Argentina[1]	1960	[2]2 661	530
BARLEY			
Denmark	1960	753	2 798
Germany, Western	1960	980	3 221
United States	1960	5 646	9 213
Argentina[1]	1960	[2]1 213	790
OATS			
Germany, Western	1960	980	3 221
United States	1960	10.963	16.859
MAIZE			
Yugoslavia	1960	2 570	6.120
United States	1960	33 231	110 562
RICE			
United States	1960	645	2 468
Brazil	1959	[2]*2 699	*4 364
Burma[1]	1960	[2]4 283	[3]6 874
Cambodia[1]	1959	1 385	1 449
Japan	1960	—	16 073
Madagascar[1]	1959	*870	*1 247
POTATOES			
Germany, Eastern	1959	771	12 456
ONIONS			
United States	1960	41	1 190
TOMATOES			
United States	1960	183	4 496
United Arab Republic Syrian Region	1960	8	79
PEARS			
United States	1960	—	578
GRAPES (total)			
Greece	1958	—	1 008
	1959	—	1 029
Yugoslavia	1960	—	742
WINE			
Portugal[4]	1960	—	1 050
Yugoslavia	1960	—	323
		1 000 ha.	*1 000 m.t.*
CITRUS FRUIT			
Greece			
Lemons	1959	—	73
	1960	—	63
Italy			
Oranges and tangerines	1959	—	768
United States			
Oranges and tangerines	1960	—	4 897
Grapefruit	1960	—	1 484
Lemons and limes	1960	—	572
Argentina[1]			
Oranges and tangerines	1959	—	599
Grapefruit	1959	—	30
Israel[1]			
Oranges and tangerines	1959	—	515
Grapefruit	1959	—	75
Lemons	1959	—	19
FIGS (total)			
Greece	1959	—	108
PINEAPPLES			
China, Taiwan	1960	—	149
OLIVES			
Italy	1960	—	1 970
OLIVE OIL			
Italy[5]	1960	—	360
SOYBEANS			
Japan	1960	307	418
GROUNDNUTS			
China			
Mainland	1960	*2 200	*2 450
Taiwan	1960	104	102
Former French Equat. Africa	1960	*240	*165
Former French West Africa[6]	1960	—	*1 315
COTTONSEED			
United States	1960	6 198	5 371
LINSEED			
United States	1960	1 388	790
Argentina[1]	1960	1 130	590
RAPESEED			
Germany			
Eastern	1959	125	184
Western	1960	32	69
SUNFLOWER SEED			
Turkey	1960	134	123
COPRA			
New Guinea (Austral. Adm.)	1960	—	89
TOBACCO			
Greece	1959	103	80
COTTON (lint)			
United States	1960	6 198	3 115

NOTE: 1960 data represent preliminary estimates or forecasts and are subject to revision. Area figures generally refer to harvested area unless otherwise specified. A dash (—) denotes no revision or entry not applicable.

[1] Crop year beginning in the year stated. – [2] Planted area. – [3] Third estimate. – [4] Crop year ending in the year stated. – [5] Data relate to oil extracted by mechanical methods only. – [6] Excludes Guinea.

NOTE: Les données relatives à 1960 représentent des estimations préliminaires ou des prévisions et sont donc sujettes à revision. Sauf indication contraire, les chiffres des superficies s'entendent des superficies récoltées. Un tiret (—) indique qu'il n'y a pas de chiffre revisé ou que le renseignement n'a pas lieu de figurer.

[1] Campagne agricole commençant l'année indiquée. – [2] Superficie plantée. – [3] Troisième estimation. – [4] Campagne agricole finissant l'année indiquée. – [5] Les données se rapportent seulement à l'huile extraite mécaniquement. – [6] Non compris Guinée.

Table 2. - Barley : Area and production, 1948-52, 1958, 1959, and 1960[1]

Tableau 2. - Orge : Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1958, 1959 et 1960[1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1958	1959	1960	1948-52	1958	1959	1960
EUROPE	*1 000 hectares*				*1 000 metric tons*			
Albania	[2]12	8	...	...	[2]11	7	...	...
Austria	128	173	179	209	210	335	405	589
Belgium	82	95	110	105	244	318	399	*377
Bulgaria	236	259	267	...	332	444	560	...
Czechoslovakia	606	669	672	...	1 046	1 199	1 467	...
Denmark	495	721	752	753	1 709	2 485	2 338	*2 600
Finland	129	223	233	213	201	406	332	440
France	954	1 782	1 989	2 092	1 534	3 892	4 931	5 698
Germany								
Eastern	259	337	354	...	593	931	1 039	...
Western	584	878	948	980	1 397	2 414	2 834	3 221
Greece	208	195	185	181	211	267	217	245
Hungary	454	538	541	...	654	735	1 093	...
Ireland	64	125	135	*132	163	335	459	*416
Italy	251	224	221	216	258	296	279	232
Netherlands	60	82	72	[5]69	202	315	268	290
Norway	48	145	141	*143	109	340	304	*375
Poland	836	742	644	...	1 061	1 210	1 043	...
Portugal	145	152	137	148	96	102	66	49
Romania	[2]506	292	289	...	389	305	449	...
Spain	1 557	1 513	1 452	*1 600	1 909	1 778	2 092	*1 851
Sweden	106	293	317	315	231	659	664	764
Switzerland	22	24	24	24	55	71	70	*76
United Kingdom	818	1 115	1 237	*1 373	2 060	3 221	4 080	*4 190
Yugoslavia	321	390	378	363	323	470	575	529
Total	*8 890*	*10 990*	*11 300*	*11 710*	*15 020*	*22 560*	*26 000*	*27 380*
U.S.S.R.	[3]8 407	9 679	9 631	...	[4]6 354	12 957	10 150	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Canada	2 870	3 864	3 354	2 978	4 282	5 329	4 911	4 508
Mexico	222	238	243	*245	160	179	180	...
United States	4 095	6 039	6 100	5 618	5 843	10 346	9 148	9 034
Total	*7 190*	*10 140*	*9 700*	*8 840*	*10 280*	*15 850*	*14 240*	*13 720*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	540	897	907	[5]1 213	656	1 050	1 116	790
Bolivia	[6]56	83	...	...	[6]40	60	...	...
Brazil	15	32	35	...	15	25	36	...
Chile	53	66	69	76	84	108	128	...
Colombia	42	...	...	...	50	75	105	...
Ecuador	89	128	128	...	57	92	92	...
Peru	181	190	*180	...	208	202	*215	...
Uruguay	27	105	41	...	23	25	26	...
Total	*1 000*	*1 550*	*1 470*	*1 660*	*1 130*	*1 640*	*1 770*	*1 390*
ASIA								
India	3 128	3 055	3 336	3 326	2 384	2 274	2 275	2 647
Iran	*757	...	...	...	*767	*950	*1 000	*904
Iraq	934	1 157	1 091	...	722	954	733	*697
Japan	982	910	893	838	2 020	2 076	2 308	2 301
Korea, South	624	775	780	...	594	714	818	...
Pakistan	223	252	217	255	150	171	141	151
Turkey	1 972	2 700	2 750	...	2 270	3 600	3 300	3 700
United Arab Republic								
Syrian Region	369	769	727	742	321	228	218	157
Total, incl. estimate for China, Mainland	*20 800*	*22 300*	*22 500*	*22 600*	*22 100*	*27 100*	*28 600*	*29 400*
Total, excl. China, Mainland	*9 680*	*11 230*	*11 380*	*10 520*	*9 740*	*11 580*	*11 860*	*11 900*
AFRICA								
Algeria	1 166	1 204	1 090	*1 186	808	780	642	...
Ethiopia and Eritrea, Fed. of Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	*600	500	530	...
Morocco: former French zone	1 856	1 825	[7]1 797	[7]1 650	1 362	1 502	[7]1 119	[7]1 053
Tunisia	589	804	789	...	218	282	236	...
Union of South Africa[8]	[3]45	36	...	...	39	26	23	...
United Arab Republic								
Egyptian Region	64	57	59	63	123	135	142	155
Total	*5 200*	*5 460*	*5 180*	*5 460*	*3 390*	*3 430*	*2 810*	...
OCEANIA								
Australia	455	963	971	1 052	531	1 428	746	1 406
New Zealand	21	22	25	24	49	60	76	...
Total	*480*	*980*	*1 000*	*1 080*	*580*	*1 490*	*820*	*1 480*
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	**43 500**	**51 100**	**51 100**	**51 400**	**52 500**	**72 100**	**74 300**	**75 100**

[1] 1960, preliminary figures. — [2] Average of 3 years. — [3] Average of 4 years. — [4] 1950. — [5] Sown area. — [6] Average of 2 years. — [7] Including former Spanish zone. — [8] On farms and estates.

[1] 1960, chiffres préliminaires. — [2] Moyenne de 3 années. — [3] Moyenne de 4 années. — [4] 1950. — [5] Superficie ensemencée. — [6] Moyenne de 2 années. — [7] Y compris l'ancienne zone espagnole. — [8] Dans les fermes et grands domaines.

Table 3. - Maize : Area and production, 1948-52, 1958, 1959, and 1960 [1]

Tableau 3. - Maïs : Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1958, 1959 et 1960 [1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1958	1959	1960	1948-52	1958	1959	1960
	1 000 hectares				*1 000 metric tons*			
EUROPE								
Albania	[2]123	158	...	...	[2]108	160	...	...
Austria	58	49	46	58	120	155	146	200
Bulgaria	737	697	736	...	782	882	1 506	...
Czechoslovakia: Grown alone	136	180	187	...	253	479	503	...
With other crops	[3]31	...	...	...	[3]55	...	...	...
France	324	590	704	816	447	1 673	1 825	2 612
Greece	243	204	208	214	225	225	280	294
Hungary	1 166	1 304	1 358	...	2 068	2 833	3 558	...
Italy	1 253	1 217	1 193	1 193	2 306	3 670	3 880	3 850
Portugal	480	479	472	481	421	425	479	609
Romania	[4]3 089	3 645	3 554	...	2 369	3 637	5 680	...
Spain	334	389	405	...	520	916	959	1 052
Yugoslavia [5]	2 294	2 390	2 580	2 580	3 078	3 950	6 670	5 960
Total	*10 340*	*11 360*	*11 640*	...	*12 850*	*19 120*	*25 750*	...
U.S.S.R.	[4]4 385	8 145	8 710	...	[4]6 001	16 720	12 020	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Canada	120	202	198	208	384	759	788	745
Cuba	[2]275	*155	*187	...	223	*155	*191	...
Dominican Republic	[4]67	...	...	...	84	98	99	...
El Salvador	[4]182	179	178	...	[3]204	142	151	...
Guatemala	[4]536	624	...	...	[4]460	469	...	...
Honduras	290	430	375	...	211	261	281	...
Mexico	4 101	6 372	6 324	...	3 090	5 277	5 563	...
Nicaragua	102	133	129	...	95	108	99	...
United States [6]	33 496	29 674	34 240	33 864	81 971	96 546	110 778	111 224
Total	*39 440*	*38 370*	*42 810*	...	*87 000*	*104 080*	*118 600*	...
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	1 696	2 361	2 415	...	2 509	4 932	4 108	...
Brazil	4 786	6 101	*6 070	...	5 916	7 680	*7 747	...
Chile	50	68	74	79	68	130	145	...
Colombia	687	*705	*660	...	733	852	*650	...
Peru	257	262	*230	...	276	333	*310	...
Uruguay	229	310	*267	...	157	1 333	*89	...
Venezuela	310	297	...	...	355	358	366	...
Total	*8 340*	*10 480*	*10 430*	...	*10 360*	*14 800*	*13 820*	...
ASIA								
Cambodia	48	58	110	...	73	69	122	...
India	3 349	4 232	4 232	...	2 165	3 435	3 673	...
Indonesia								
Java and Madura	[2]1 625	2 702	2 307	...	[2]1 099	2 634	2 101	...
Other islands	[2]396				[4]437			
Japan [7]	40	49	48	...	57	111	104	...
Pakistan	393	461	485	...	384	474	488	...
Philippines	969	1 336	1 313	1 875	696	1 016	989	1 182
Turkey	598	690	700	675	747	989	1 000	1 000
Total, incl. estimate for China, Mainland	*18 400*	*20 700*	*20 500*	...	*20 800*	*36 300*	*38 300*	...
Total, excl. China, Mainland	*8 830*	*11 170*	*10 910*	...	*6 730*	*10 420*	*10 380*	...
AFRICA								
Cameroun	129	157	...	...	101	147	...	...
Congo (ex-Belgian)	337	346	358	...	324	320	333	...
Ghana	[2]142	252	...	...	[2]168	183	...	...
Kenya [8]	55	50	46	...	93	106	87	...
Madagascar	83	*93	...	...	70	*74	...	...
Morocco: former French zone	512	473	[9]513	[9]479	296	363	[9]398	[9]288
Ruanda Urundi	117	141	136	...	108	196	175	...
Tanganyika	[2]233	...	...	...	[10]175	...	...	...
Union of South Africa	[8]2 811	[8]3 254	[8]3 550	...	2 453	3 659	3 776	...
United Arab Republic Egyptian Region	660	821	781	...	1 378	1 758	1 500	...
Total	*10 240*	*11 370*	*11 590*	...	*8 390*	*11 110*	*11 870*	...
OCEANIA								
Australia	72	73	75	83	126	170	124	191
Total	*80*	*80*	*80*	*90*	*140*	*180*	*140*	*200*
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	**86 800**	**92 400**	**97 000**	...	**139 500**	**185 700**	**207 600**	...

[1] 1960, preliminary. – [2] Average of 3 years. – [3] 1948. – [4] Average of 4 years. – [5] Area refers to principal crop, production includes mixture. – [6] Includes estimates of grain equivalent of maize used for silage or fodder and maize hogged off or grazed. – [7] Excluding maize harvested green. – [8] On farms and estates. – [9] Including former Spanish zone. – [10] Average of 2 years.

[1] 1960, chiffres préliminaires. – [2] Moyenne de 3 années. – [3] 1948. – [4] Moyenne de 4 années. – [5] La superficie s'entend de la récolte principale, la production comprend les mélanges de grains. – [6] Y compris des estimations en équivalent de grain pour le maïs fourrager et le maïs paturé. – [7] Non compris le maïs récolté en vert. – [8] Dans les fermes et grands domaines. – [9] Y compris l'ancienne zone espagnole. – [10] Moyenne de 2 années.

Table 4. - Dry beans[1]: Area and production, 1948-52, 1958, 1959, and 1960

Tableau 4. - Haricots secs[1]: Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1958, 1959 et 1960

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1958	1959	1960	1948-52	1958	1959	1960
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Austria	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1
Bulgaria								
Grown alone	96	73	67	...	66	47	62	...
With other crops	...	172	206	...	...	11	37	...
France								
Grown alone	100	85	85	111	75	87	72	112
With other crops	45	30	28		7	16	14	
Germany								
Eastern	3	1	1	...	3	1	1	...
Western	4	1	1	1	5	3	2	3
Greece								
Grown alone	25	25	30	35	19	25	36	44
With other crops	[2]36	38	38	39	11	18	19	23
Italy	474	401	382	377	136	183	187	179
Netherlands	5	3	4	4	11	7	4	...
Portugal	359	325	339	215	51	46	5C	61
Romania								
Grown alone	[2]59	37	30	...	[2]22	14	15	...
With other crops	[3]671	703	742	...	[2]49	88	86	...
Spain	99	104	103	...	73	122	134	135
Yugoslavia								
Grown alone	30	28	30	31	21	19	37	219
With other crops	[3]838	894	1 010	...	100	100	189	
Total	*3 450*	*3 420*	*3 590*	*3 340*	*750*	*860*	*1 010*	*1 050*
U.S.S.R.	[2]130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Canada	31	27	28	27	40	33	32	28
Costa Rica								
Grown alone	[2]29	*45	*43	...	[2]10	*16	*16	...
With other crops	[2]5				[2]2			
Cuba	*60	*40	...	...	*32	*23	...	...
Dominican Republic	[2]22	...	...	...	22	22	27	...
El Salvador	*33	18	22	...	*27	10	10	...
Guatemala	59	45	...	...	30	30	...	...
Honduras	52	72	*72	...	23	31	*33	...
Mexico	915	1 349	1 414	...	235	510	610	...
Nicaragua	26	38	39	...	19	20	22	...
United States	657	663	598	589	776	876	857	816
Total	*1 950*	*2 370*	*2 380*	*2 440*	*1 250*	*1 600*	*1 690*	*1 610*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	30	26	28	28	29	24	27	...
Brazil	1 844	2 299	...	...	1 256	1 476	...	...
Chile	76	88	94	97	71	60	84	81
Colombia	95	...	...	...	46	60	...	...
Peru	27	37	44	...	25	34	43	...
Total	*2 340*	*2 860*	*2 830*	...	*1 610*	*1 850*	*1 860*	...
ASIA								
Burma	[4]220	246	241	257	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	38	...	...	...	19	...	...	...
China								
Mainland[5, 6]	*1 764	...	...	...	*1 129	...	...	...
Taiwan	17	34	33	30	9	21	21	20
Cyprus	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...
India	[3]3 768	6 092	...	...	847	1 455	...	...
Japan	[7]117	[7]247	[7]246	[7]*234	120	297	306	*287
Korea, South	38	36	35	...	19	17	15	...
Lebanon	3	2	3	2	5	5	6	4
Pakistan	224	171	...	...	115	82	...	...
Philippines	58	82	...	...	36	49	...	...
Turkey	93	124	124	113	93	162	169	148
Total	*6 550*	*9 140*	*9 080*	...	*2 680*	*3 570*	*3 520*	...
Total, excl. China, Mainland	*4 790*	*7 340*	*7 280*	...	*1 550*	*2 420*	*2 370*	...
AFRICA								
Angola	*62	...	...	...	*55	...	...	...
Ethiopia and Eritrea, Fed. of Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	75	62	64	...
Madagascar	44	...	...	...	23	...	...	...
Morocco								
Former French zone	11	2	4	...	5	1	2	...
Ruanda-Urundi[8]	308	347	354	...	197	295	296	...
Sudan	[2]4	5	...	...	[2]3	3	...	...
Union of South Africa	[9]77	69	69	...	37	40	40	...
Total	*1 120*	*1 180*	*1 210*	...	*580*	*700*	*710*	...
WORLD TOTAL	**15 500**	**19 000**	**19 100**	...	**6 900**	**8 600**	**8 800**	...

[1] Includes *Phaseolus vulgaris*, *P. lunatus*, *P. aureus*, and *P. mungo*; 1960, preliminary figures. — [2] Average of 3 years. — [3] Average of 4 years. — [4] Average of 2 years. — [5] 22 provinces. — [6] Excludes black beans. — [7] Planted area. — [8] Production in villages. — [9] On farms and estates.

[1] Y compris *Phaseolus vulgaris*, *P. lunatus*, *P. aureus* et *P. mungo*; 1960, chiffres préliminaires. — [2] Moyenne de 3 années. — [3] Moyenne de 4 années. — [4] Moyenne de 2 années. — [5] 22 provinces. — [6] Non compris les « black beans ». — [7] Superficie ensemencée. — [8] Culture dans les villages. — [9] Dans les petites exploitations et grands domaines.

Table 5. - Broad beans : Area and production, 1948-52, 1958, 1959, and 1960[1]

Tableau 5. - Fèves : Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1958, 1959 et 1960[1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1958	1959	1960	1948-52	1958	1959	1960
	1 000 hectares				*1 000 metric tons*			
EUROPE								
Austria	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	1
Belgium	3	3	4	3	8	9	7	...
Czechoslovakia	[2]*2	4	7	...	[2]*3	5	7	...
France[3]	48	47	44	42	52	65	59	62
Germany								
Eastern	6	6	6	...	8	10	4	...
Western	22	12	12	10	41	27	21	25
Greece	28	25	24	22	20	24	23	20
Italy	541	555	565	582	381	505	481	440
Netherlands	4	1	2	1	10	3	5	...
Portugal	57	58	59	54	41	41	46	29
Spain	122	148	153	...	82	121	146	140
United Kingdom	44	36	32	33	93	73	69	...
Total	*880*	*900*	*910*	*910*	*740*	*880*	*870*	*810*
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Guatemala	[4]17	...	...	...	[4]5	...	...	...
Mexico	39	41	42	...	20	30	32	...
Total	*60*	*50*	*50*	...	*25*	*30*	*35*	...
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	1	1	1	...	4	4	4	...
Bolivia	*4	...	...	...	*7	...	...	...
Brazil	83	101	...	...	35	53	...	...
Ecuador	[5]16	36	36	...	[5]13	24	24	...
Peru	31	24	24	...	47	26	28	...
Total	*135*	*165*	*165*	...	*110*	*110*	*110*	...
ASIA								
China: Mainland[6]	[2]*2 935	...	...	...	*2 940	...	...	...
Cyprus	3	4	...	...	3	3	...	...
Japan	[7]23	[7]20	[7]20	...	26	21	24	...
Lebanon	2	2	2	2	4	4	5	...
Turkey	42	38	40	40	38	49	51	52
United Arab Republic								
Syrian Region	20	12	11	9	23	7	8	5
Total	*3 040*	*3 140*	*3 140*	*3 140*	*3 040*	*3 200*	*3 200*	*3 200*
Total, excl. China, Mainland	*105*	*90*	*90*	*90*	*105*	*95*	*100*	*95*
AFRICA								
Algeria	35	37	28	...	21	23	17	...
Madagascar	[4]12	...	...	...	[4]10	...	...	...
Morocco								
Former French zone	57	64	84	...	28	38	49	...
Former Spanish zone	13				9			
Sudan	3	7	...	...	2	10	...	...
Tunisia	48	42	49	...	34	18	12	...
United Arab Republic								
Egyptian Region	156	149	152	...	257	210	290	...
Total	*460*	*440*	*460*	...	*460*	*400*	*480*	...
OCEANIA								
Australia	1	—	...	...	2	1	...	...
WORLD TOTAL	**4 600**	**4 700**	**4 700**	**4 700**	**4 400**	**4 600**	**4 700**	**4 600**

[1] 1960, preliminary. — [2] Average of 4 years. — [3] Partly grown with other crops. — [4] Average of 3 years. — [5] 1952. — [6] 22 provinces. — [7] Planted area.

[1] 1960, chiffres préliminaires. — [2] Moyenne de 4 années. — [3] En partie culture associée. — [4] Moyenne de 3 années. — [5] 1952. — [6] 22 provinces. — [7] Superficie ensemencée.

Table 6. - Sugar beets and beet sugar : Area and production, 1948-52, 1958, 1959, and 1960 [1]

Tableau 6. - Betteraves à sucre et sucre de betteraves : Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1958, 1959 et 1960 [1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production: Sugar beets — Betteraves à sucre				Production: Beet sugar (raw) — Sucre de betteraves (brut)			
	1948-52	1958	1959	1960	1948-52	1958	1959	1960	1948-52	1958	1959	1960
	1 000 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons							
EUROPE												
Austria	31	51	52	*50	716	2 005	1 927	...	104	288	296	*260
Belgium	59	66	64	*67	2 135	3 200	1 500	...	330	*464	224	*496
Bulgaria	39	61	*77	*80	522	887	*889	...	66	162	*169	*176
Czechoslovakia	[2]232	232	241	*245	5 136	6 946	4 946	...	719	932	786	*1 000
Denmark [3]	66	*69	55	55	2 193	*2 471	1 483	2 315	318	400	252	*318
Finland [4]	9	13	15	15	197	237	257	411	*21	38	*47	55
France	*314	*331	*354	*385	*8 344	*11 600	7 000	...	1 085	1 561	*1 051	*2 152
Germany												
Eastern	209	223	225	*215	5 318	6 830	*5 625	...	704	*913	*619	*900
Western	192	289	287	293	5 820	12 049	8 622	11 487	824	1 876	1 390	*1 859
Hungary	[2]114	109	122	*132	[2]1 886	2 070	2 679	...	258	272	*383	*430
Ireland	24	34	28	*27	591	798	942	...	93	112	147	*128
Italy	168	247	287	*230	4 590	7 440	11 096	...	600	1 119	1 408	*950
Netherlands	62	81	93	*92	2 598	4 002	*3 200	...	364	574	499	650
Poland	[5]304	358	376	*400	5 671	8 427	5 975	...	871	1 192	974	*1 250
Romania	[5]82	141	201	*210	[5]888	1 732	3 446	...	871	204	263	*350
Spain	112	133	144	*175	2 176	3 207	3 919	...	290	438	*517	*517
Sweden [6]	52	51	51	...	1 777	1 760	1 733	...	284	263	*285	*320
Switzerland	6	6	6	*5	207	282	*260	...	27	36	*38	*34
United Kingdom	168	178	174	177	4 525	5 834	5 598	...	626	*799	855	*880
Yugoslavia	89	71	81	79	1 179	1 480	2 420	...	133	184	*268	*280
Total	*2 290*	*2 770*	*2 930*	*2 980*	*55 870*	*88 520*	*73 690*	...	*7 825*	*11 845*	*10 490*	*13 030*
U.S.S.R.	[7]1 308	2 497	2 754	*3 200	[7]20 819	54 392	43 942	...	2 728	*5 713	*6 513	*6 950
NORTH AMERICA												
Canada	35	40	36	35	835	1 175	1 124	976	122	168	134	*142
United States	296	360	366	381	9 762	13 744	15 436	15 281	1 451	1 996	2 123	*2 177
Total	*330*	*400*	*400*	*420*	*10 600*	*14 920*	*16 560*	*16 260*	*1 575*	*2 165*	*2 255*	*2 320*
SOUTH AMERICA												
Uruguay	3	12	...	...	51	*264	...	...	6	23	*28	*27
ASIA												
Afghanistan	[5]4	3	*5	...	[5]30	35	...	...	[5]4	5	4	*5
China: Mainland	[5]30	...	...	...	343	3 683	...	...	*50	*300	*300	*325
Iran	*34	*46	...	...	*349	*730	...	...	*56	117	106	*88
Japan	13	36	40	...	166	911	1 074	...	21	131	152	*159
Turkey	50	140	164	*205	966	2 338	3 469	...	161	380	543	*661
Total	*130*	*440*	*440*	...	*1 850*	*7 700*	*8 280*	...	*295*	*965*	*1 135*	*1 280*
WORLD TOTAL	**3 920**	**6 130**	**6 540**	**7 080**	**85 870**	**166 330**	**143 360**	...	**12 440**	**20 750**	**20 480**	**23 680**
Excl. U.S.S.R.	**2 760**	**3 630**	**3 790**	**3 880**	**68 370**	**111 940**	**99 420**	...	**9 700**	**15 040**	**13 960**	**16 730**

NOTE: Figures, both for area and production, as far as could be determined, refer to beets used for sugar. The period refers generally to the harvest corresponding to the sugar campaign beginning generally in September of the year shown.

[1] 1960, preliminary figures. – [2] Average of 3 years. – [3] Excluding sugar beets grown for foreign factories. – [4] Excluding beets grown in Denmark for processing in Finland. – [5] Average of 4 years. – [6] Excluding beets grown in Denmark for processing in Sweden. – [7] 1950.

NOTE: Pour la superficie et la production, les chiffres, dans la mesure où l'on a pu le faire, concernent les betteraves utilisées pour le sucre. La période se réfère généralement à la récolte correspondant à la campagne sucrière commençant habituellement en septembre de l'année indiquée.

[1] 1960, chiffres préliminaires. – [2] Moyenne de 3 années. – [3] Non compris les betteraves à sucre destinées aux sucreries à l'étranger. – [4] Non compris les betteraves à sucre cultivées au Danemark pour être traitées en Finlande. – [5] Moyenne de 4 années. – [6] Non compris les betteraves à sucre cultivées au Danemark pour être traitées en Suède. – [7] 1950.

Table 7. - Pig numbers | **Tableau 7. - Espèce porcine**

Country — Pays	Date of enumeration	1947/48-1951/52	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60
		Oct. - Sept.						
		Thousand head — Milliers de têtes						
EUROPE								
Austria	XII	2 048	2 803	2 933	2 727	2 917	2 838	2 845
Belgium	15-V	1 142	1 420	1 470	1 366	1 423	1 447	1 726
Denmark	VII	2 829	4 598	4 630	5 409	5 347	6 074	6 179
Finland	VI	403	467	435	534	534	467	...
France	I-X	6 582	7 570	7 729	7 759	8 131	8 469	8 351
Germany [1]								
Eastern	XII	4 360	8 367	9 029	8 326	8 255	7 504	8 283
Western	XII	9 493	14 525	14 593	14 407	15 418	[2]14 734	[2]14 876
Greece	XII	549	603	621	641	640	631	635
Hungary	II-III	4 134	5 818	6 056	4 996	5 338	6 225	5 356
Ireland	I-VI	611	799	747	900	948	852	967
Italy	I-I	4 030	3 760	3 863	3 921	3 900	3 845	4 175
Netherlands	V	1 561	2 378	2 332	2 529	2 472	2 590	2 954
Poland	VI	7 534	10 888	11 561	12 325	11 959	11 209	12 611
Sweden	I-IV	1 279	1 568	1 555	1 855	2 031	2 160	1 927
Switzerland	IV	892	1 038	1 162	1 160	1 190	1 226	...
United Kingdom [3]	VI	3 363	5 843	5 474	5 974	6 585	5 984	5 711
Yugoslavia	I	3 957	4 780	4 655	3 725	4 243	5 656	6 206
Total		*69 000*	*95 600*	*98 800*	*98 700*	*100 100*	*100 500*	*104 300*
U.S.S.R.	I	19 720	30 921	34 000	40 844	44 336	48 680	53 443
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Canada [3]	I-XII	4 792	4 654	4 821	4 563	5 162	6 882	6 417
Mexico	...	6 550	8 199	8 489	8 789	9 101	9 423	...
United States [3]	I-I	58 834	50 474	55 173	51 703	50 980	56 924	58 464
Total		*75 900*	*69 700*	*74 700*	*71 500*	*71 900*	*79 900*	*80 800*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	VI	[4][5]3 250	...	4 011	3 489	3 142	3 470	...
Brazil	31-XII	24 879	35 555	38 606	41 416	44 190	45 262	46 823
Chile	...	710	[6]978	741	...	[7]986	[7]902	...
Colombia	XII	[8]2 371	...	[9][10]1 727	[9][10]1 455	...	...	...
Peru	...	960	1 352	1 341	1 281	1 364	1 432	1 464
Total		*35 300*	*47 400*	*50 800*	*53 400*	*56 000*	*57 400*	*58 900*
ASIA								
Burma [11]	III	419	500	522	555	569	611	616
China								
Mainland	Mid-year	[4]73 758	87 920	84 414	97 800	[12]145 985	[12]160 000	[12]180 000
Taiwan	31-XII	1 483	2 871	2 799	3 041	3 511	3 573	3 264
Federation of Malaya	VII	[13]320	399	426	396	398	418	...
India	...	[13]4 424	...	4 932	...	...	...	...
Japan [3]	II	510	825	1 170	1 546	1 649	2 244	1 918
Korea, South	XII	439	938	1 262	1 161	1 233	1 324	1 439
Philippines	III	[14]3 733	5 289	5 750	6 026	6 084	6 574	...
Total		*87 500*	*112 500*	*110 100*	*126 300*	*176 400*	*191 600*	*211 700*
AFRICA								
Algeria	XI	149	82	79	77	80	57	69
Angola	XII	[8]225	252	253	275	288	293	...
Congo (ex-Belgian)	XII	203	328	344	323	350	354	368
Former French West Africa	...	267	327	340	...	...	...	...
Madagascar	XII	381	230	284	...	...	...	...
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fed. of [15]								
Southern Rhodesia	...	107	111	99	97	116	114	108
Union of South Africa	31-VIII	[8][16]1 358	[17]509	[17]607	[17]665	[17]564	...	...
Total		*4 100*	*4 000*	*4 200*	*4 200*	*4 200*	*4 200*	*4 200*
OCEANIA								
Australia	31-III	1 146	1 296	1 166	1 325	1 423	1 288	1 424
New Zealand	...	556	681	...	602	628	692	...
Total		*1 900*	*2 200*	*2 100*	*2 200*	*2 300*	*2 200*	*2 400*
WORLD TOTAL		**293 400**	**362 300**	**374 700**	**397 100**	**455 200**	**485 500**	**515 700**
Excluding U.S.S.R.		**273 700**	**331 400**	**340 700**	**356 300**	**410 900**	**436 800**	**462 300**

[1] From 1950/51 including East Berlin. — [2] Including Saar. — [3] On agricultural holdings. — [4] Average of 2 years. — [5] July. — [6] April. — [7] February. — [8] Average of 4 years. — [9] October. — [10] Excluding *Intendencias y Comisarías.* — [11] Excluding Putao, Chin Hills, the Shan States and Karenni. — [12] December. — [13] 1950/51. — [14] January. — [15] Date of enumeration, 30 September for European-owned and 31 December for African-owned. — [16] Total number. — [17] On farms and estates.

[1] A partir de 1950/51, y compris Berlin Est. — [2] Y compris la Sarre. — [3] Dans les exploitations agricoles. — [4] Moyenne de 2 années. — [5] Juillet. — [6] Avril. — [7] Février. — [8] Moyenne de 4 années. — [9] Octobre. — [10] Non compris les *Intendencias y Comisarías.* — [11] Non compris Putao, Chin Hills, les Etats Chans et Karenni. — [12] Décembre. — [13] 1950/51. — [14] Janvier. — [15] Date d'énumeration, le 30 septembre pour les porcins appartenant aux Européens et le 31 décembre pour les porcins appartenant aux Africains. — [16] Nombre total. — [17] Dans les fermes et grands domaines.

Table 8. - Meat : Production, 1948-52, 1957, 1958, and 1959

Tableau 8. - Viande : Production, 1948-52, 1957, 1958 et 1959

Country — Pays	Total meat				Beef and veal		Pork		Mutton and lamb	
	1948-52	1957	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques									
EUROPE										
Austria[1]	212	367	388	375	143	141	240	230	5	4
Belgium	292	391	417	426	198	202	217	222	2	2
Denmark	458	780	799	856	266	264	532	591	1	1
Finland	109	136	133	131	64	68	67	61	2	2
France	1 808	2 515	2 470	2 673	1 265	1 350	[2]1 095	[2]1 200	110	123
Germany, Western[3]	1 348	2 262	2 346	2 321	850	850	1 477	1 451	19	20
Greece	[4] *66	...	97	103	16	18	23	23	58	62
Hungary	...	188	213	235	99	107	112	125	2	3
Iceland	8	12	13	13	2	2	—	—	11	11
Ireland	[5]279	372	348	312	212	186	101	89	35	37
Italy	497	662	673	778	433	496	202	243	38	39
Luxembourg	16	22	21	19	8	8	13	11	—	—
Netherlands	[6]317	486	482	497	202	210	271	277	9	10
Norway	92	117	112	116	50	50	48	52	14	14
Portugal	92	89	91	96	33	38	42	42	16	16
Spain	327	449	451	483	135	151	226	234	90	98
Sweden	285	330	358	385	132	140	225	244	1	1
Switzerland	161	216	214	218	95	93	116	122	3	3
United Kingdom[7]	1 001	1 731	1 747	1 682	856	736	699	693	192	253
Yugoslavia	*282	388	*378	*451	144	144	186	244	*48	*63
N. and CENT. AMERICA										
Canada	927	1 136	1 219	1 229	745	639	459	574	15	16
Dominican Republic	22	22	25	26	18	18	7	8	—	—
Guatemala (Com.)[8]	36	36	38	...	31	...	7	...	—	—
Honduras	[9]21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mexico (Com.)[10]	211	396	415	...	264	...	132	...	19	...
Puerto Rico[11]	15	19	20	21	12	13	8	8	—	—
United States	...	12 131	11 537	12 390	6 451	6 562	4 775	5 494	311	334
SOUTH AMERICA										
Argentina	*2 315	*2 852	*2 890	...	*2 556	...	177	...	157	...
Brazil	1 476	1 843	2 011	...	1 473	...	497	...	41	...
Chile (Com.)[8]	217	182	198	...	157	...	23	...	18	...
Colombia	[4]332	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ecuador (Com.)	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uruguay	[6]392	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venezuela (Com.)	84	113	119	...	96	...	21	...	2	...
ASIA										
Federation of Malaya (Com.)	24	30	25	...	7	...	17	...	1	...
Indonesia (Ins.)	[5]230	270	246	...	202	...	31	...	13	...
Japan (Com.)	108	258	291	334	128	148	161	183	2	3
Philippines	117	195	...	189	...	43	144	144	2	2
Singapore	12	19	16	17	—	—	16	17	—	—
Turkey (Ins.)	89	157	135	144	66	69	—	—	69	75
AFRICA										
Algeria (Com.)	[11]50	64	73	69	33	29	5	6	35	34
Kenya (Com.)[12]	14	21	25	...	18	21	5	...	2	2
Morocco: former French zone	[6]114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rhodesia & Nyasaland, Fed. of Southern Rhodesia (Ins.)[13]	43	56	59	72	52	64	6	7	1	1
South West Africa (Com.)	32	43	43	51	41	49	1	1	1	1
Swaziland	[5]15	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	1
Tanganyika (Ins.)	[5]26	26	18	17	17	16	—	—	1	1
Tunisia	[5]29	35	38	37	15	15	1	1	22	21
Union of South Africa[14]	373	398	522	483	362	324	54	43	106	116
United Arab Republic Egypt	167	234	217	...	181	...	1	...	35	...
OCEANIA										
Australia[15]	1 049	1 341	1 530	1 456	923	782	104	104	503	570
New Zealand[16]	550	650	670	715	273	240	39	44	358	431

Com : Commercial. – Ins. : Inspected.

NOTE: Insofar as could be ascertained, the figures in this table refer to production of beef and veal (including buffalo meat), pork (including bacon and ham), and mutton and lamb (including goat meat) in terms of carcass weight, excluding lard, tallow, and offal. Except as otherwise specified, data refer to production from indigenous animals only, including, where applicable, the meat equivalent of exported live animals, and excluding the meat equivalent of imported live animals. Where no indication as to statistical coverage is shown after the name of the country or in the footnotes, data relate to total production (commercial and farm).

[1] Including slaughter fats. – [2] Including lard. – [3] From 1958 onwards including Saar. – [4] Average of 2 years. – [5] Average of 3 years. – [6] Average of 4 years. – [7] Including meat equivalent of imported store cattle. – [8] Including meat equivalent of imported live animals. – [9] 1952. – [10] Excluding meat equivalent of exported live animals. – [11] Year ending 30 June. – [12] Excluding meat from animals slaughtered in villages. – [13] Year ending 30 September. Excluding meat from animals slaughtered in Reserves for Africans' own subsistence. – [14] Up to 1957 excluding meat from animals slaughtered in villages. – [15] Year beginning 1 July. – [16] Year ending 30 September.

Com.: Production commerciale ; Ins.: Soumise à l'inspection.

NOTE: Autant que permettent de l'affirmer les renseignements disponibles, les chiffres du présent tableau ont trait à la production de bœuf et de veau (y compris la viande de buffle), de porc (y compris le bacon et le jambon) et de mouton et d'agneau (y compris la viande de caprin), exprimée en poids carcasse, à l'exclusion du saindoux, du suif et des abats comestibles. Sauf indication contraire, les données se rapportent à la production de viande provenant d'animaux indigènes seulement, y compris, le cas échéant, l'équivalent en viande des animaux exportés sur pied, mais non compris l'équivalent en viande des animaux importés sur pied. Lorsqu'il n'y a pas de précisions sur la portée des statistiques à la suite du nom du pays ou en note, les chiffres se rapportent à la production totale commerciale et dans les exploitations.

[1] Y compris les graisses d'abattage. – [2] Y compris le saindoux. – [3] A partir de 1958, y compris la Sarre. – [4] Moyenne de 2 années. – [5] Moyenne de 3 années. – [6] Moyenne de 4 années. – [7] Y compris l'équivalent en viande des animaux importés pour être engraissés. – [8] Y compris l'équivalent en viande des animaux importés sur pied. – [9] 1952. – [10] Non compris l'équivalent en viande des animaux exportés sur pied. – [11] Année finissant le 30 juin. – [12] Non compris la viande des abattages effectués dans les villages. – [13] Année finissant le 30 septembre. Non compris la viande pour la nourriture des Africains dans les Réserves. – [14] Jusqu'à 1957, non compris la viande des abattages effectués dans les villages. – [15] Année commençant le 1er juillet. – [16] Année finissant le 30 septembre.

Table 9. - Wheat: Trade, annually, 1956-59, and quarterly, 1957-60

Tableau 9. - Froment: Commerce, par année, 1956-59, et par trimestre, 1957-60

Country — Pays	1956	1957	1958	1959	1957	1958			1959			1960		
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
France	882.7	922.7	1 311.3	891.7	317.8	487.3	881.3	1 068.2	98.3	177.5	383.8	424.6	603.9	875.8
Hungary	137.5	0.1	57.3	53 0	0.1	30.4	31.3	38.6	—	—	9.8	—	—	2.1
Italy	53.8	621.4	434.2	687.4	479.2	118.4	333.9	407.8	288.3	565.9	659.3	77.3	143.4	144.9
Sweden	145 6	200.9	145.3	86.2	200.9	6.1	97.8	139.9	20.9	72.8	85.5	32.4	59.9	69 1
Total	*1 219.6*	*1 745.1*	*1 948.1*	*1 718.3*	*998 0*	*642.2*	*1 344.3*	*1 654.5*	*407.5*	*816.2*	*1 138.4*	*534.3*	*807.2*	*1 091.9*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	8 240.2	6 326.7	7 397.2	7 177.4	4 582 8	1 580.5	3 851.7	5 562.6	1 513.0	3 601.3	5 225.5	1 510.2	2 954.7	4 631.7
United States a	11 086.8	11 311.0	8 987.7	9 707.4	9 309 5	2 094 3	4 499 6	6 706 7	2 729 4	5 319 6	7 700 3	3 171.1	6 914.9	10 172.4
b	104.1	10.0	23.4	33.3	6.3	4.0	10.3	18.2	12.5	19.0	27.9	14.4	20.8	...
Total	*19 431.1*	*17 647.7*	*16 408.3*	*16 918.1*	*13 898.6*	*3 678.8*	*8 361.6*	*12 287.5*	*4 254.9*	*8 939.9*	*12 953.7*	*4 695.7*	*9 890.4*	...
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	2 525.6	2 660.0	2 112.7	2 398.9	2 055.9	321.2	893.5	1 367.4	617.6	1 548.3	2 102.2	545.5	1 290.6	2 034.1
Uruguay	434.0	135 8	265.1	59.3	*121.7	64.0	163.2	231.1	39.3	39.3	46.6	—	—	—
Total	*2 959.6*	*2 795.8*	*2 377.8*	*2 458.2*	*2 177.6*	*385.2*	*1 056.7*	*1 598.5*	*656.9*	*1 587.6*	*2 148.8*	*545.5*	*1 290.6*	*2 034.1*
ASIA														
Turkey	176.9	—	33.6	361.7	—	—	—	18.6	154.7	290.5	327.6	0.8	34.8	34.8
United Arab Rep.: Syria	179.5	352.8	177.8	0.2	173.8	73.3	110.0	147.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	—	—	—
Total	*356.4*	*352.8*	*211.4*	*361.9*	*173.8*	*73.3*	*110.0*	*165.9*	*154.9*	*290.7*	*327.8*	*0.8*	*34.8*	*34.8*
AFRICA														
Morocco	178.7	47.5	76.9	87.1	44.9	29.8	34.8	40.6	6.7	21.3	36.4	36.4	81.1	94.1
Tunisia	11.9	87.3	99.7	70.2	44.1	40.4	47.2	67.5	23.4	46.3	55.2	48.7	94.9	97.8
Total	*190.6*	*134.8*	*176.6*	*157.3*	*89.0*	*70.2*	*82.0*	*108.1*	*30.1*	*67.6*	*91.6*	*85.1*	*176.0*	*191.9*
OCEANIA														
Australia	2 666 8	1 719.7	972.2	2 012.4	1 331.5	185.3	368.3	677.5	450.0	883.0	1 462.5	884.9	1 416.0	2 051.2
WORLD TOTAL	**28 627**	**29 951**	**26 294**	**27 825**	**22 920**	**5 990**	**13 475**	**19 625**	**7 010**	**14 820**	**21 345**	**7 945**	**16 035**	**23 835**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	206.9	178.4	177.6	250.2	145.3	57.4	92.1	119.8	50.2	117.0	174.1	45.7	128.1	178.9
Belgium-Luxembourg	540.1	367.1	465.7	437.8	300.3	52.9	215.0	379.2	136.8	216.6	310.8	65.4	170.3	295.0
Czechoslovakia	661.0	974.0	964.0	1 141.0	833.0	363.0	482.0	681.0	220.0	532.0	807.0	195.0	442.0	742 0
Denmark	261.5	201.8	122.4	166.6	168.2	19.6	59.7	90.2	35.8	85.0	123.3	15.5	24.9	31.8
Finland	276.1	282.6	323.1	300.6	191.1	20.9	146.9	196.4	41.4	160.2	231.1	47.1	122.8	...
France	1 526.3	699.6	291.9	539.1	629.5	87.8	131.6	193.9	131.0	387.5	456.4	73.4	175.5	220.2
Germany, Western	2 969.8	2 901.9	2 268.5	2 472.0	2 100.3	549.5	1 133.0	1 596.5	567.4	1 278.0	1 843.2	467.9	875.0	1 351.4
Greece	376.7	348.4	68 2	43.7	345.5	19.9	64.8	68.0	34.2	40.1	40.2	—	1.8	13.4
Hungary	185.1	336.7	100.5	256.4	278.8	69.6	72.9	73.1	127.6	229.0	229.1	79.2	273.5	304.2
Ireland	102.6	127.2	193.1	356.4	105.8	29.7	46.8	68.3	135.6	208.5	305.3	35.9	45.8	60.3
Italy	641.0	532.2	174.1	58.9	347.2	79.3	122.9	158.4	8.8	27.1	41.2	53.5	79.8	139.7
Netherlands	835.3	825.4	775.5	865.0	579.0	146.1	348.9	593.9	179.6	399.2	686.3	157.3	304.0	500.4
Norway	343.7	256.0	299.3	302.6	177.9	57.6	143.0	231.0	79.2	164.1	239.3	77.0	171.3	256.0
Poland	663.6	1 793.7	666.1	1 312.7	1 402.8	141.9	141.9	293.5	368.7	820.3	1 101.4	567.8	1 253.8	1 579.0
Portugal	163.7	75.4	35.9	36.9	52.7	9.2	22.6	24.9	8.1	14.4	24.0	5.1	24.2	34.5
Spain	55.2	139.7	9.0	32.9	94.5	3.4	3.4	9.0	—	—	10.6	10.5	19.4	...
Sweden	45.3	106.6	153.6	163.6	73.9	43.9	68.7	93.4	52.8	106.9	129.6	26.7	43.6	51.5
Switzerland	464.5	435.8	406.2	275.9	385.1	41.3	224.4	345.9	47.8	145.7	215.2	124.0	235.5	314.3
United Kingdom	4 858.0	4 602.6	4 589 6	4 346.9	3 367.7	1 124.9	2 281.3	3 529.3	1 249.5	2 422.5	3 428.7	938.4	2 032.4	3 127.3
Yugoslavia	1 322.5	1 102.7	739.1	1 007.0	1 010.3	68.8	327.1	613.3	187.4	677.1	888.7	64.8	67.4	67.6
Total	*16 498.5*	*16 287.8*	*12 823.4*	*14 366.2*	*12 588.9*	*2 986.7*	*6 129.0*	*9 359.0*	*3 661.9*	*8 031.2*	*11 285.5*	*3 050.2*	*6 491.1*	*9 500.0*

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 9. - Wheat: Trade, annually, 1956-59, and quarterly, 1957-60 (concluded)

Tableau 9. - Froment : Commerce, par année, 1956-59, et par trimestre, 1957-60 (fin)

Country — Pays	1956	1957	1958	1959	1957	1958			1959			1960		
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-XI	I-III	I-VI	I-IX
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
IMPORTING COUNTRIES (*concl.*)														
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
United States	262.2	258.6	237.5	215.4	181.7	75.6	151.8	185.1	82.4	133.4	164.3	60.9	143.1	167.1
SOUTH AMERICA														
Brazil	1 422.5	1 440.6	1 506.2	1 820.2	950.4	0.8	347.5	832.4	156.2	864.1	1 358.6	...	818.1	...
Colombia	90.2	104.2	86.2	96.3	72.9	25.0	48.0	62.6	18.5	55.8	86.8	11.1	...	...
Peru	285.2	289.1	266.6	329.2	225.4	91.4	134.6	214.2	102.0	174.9	263.2	86 0	174 0	252.7
Total	*1 797.9*	*1 833.9*	*1 859.0*	*2 245.7*	*1 248.7*	*117.2*	*530.1*	*1 109.2*	*276.7*	*1 094.8*	*1 705.6*	...	...	...
ASIA														
China: Taiwan	210.8	143.8	223.8	170 0	†137.1	†83.9	†148.8	†201.8	†43.4	†67.7	†140.2	†23 0	†89 0	†160 0
India	1 090.8	2 855.8	2 711.8	3 545.3	2 151.1	751.9	1 305.4	1 767.9	1 047.0	2 082.4	3 000.3	883 4	*2 120.5	...
Israel	331.9	319.6	278.8	283.8	217.2	75.6	127.9	203.8	71.5	184.6	238.8	...	131.9	...
Japan	2 277.0	2 239.5	2 280.1	2 412.2	1 609 0	508.2	1 066.9	1 786.6	470.8	1 152.3	1 874.3	604.2	1 205.5	...
Korea, South [1]	186.6	352.0	365.7	193.6	†325.5	*70.0	*242.8	*328.7	68.2	101.0	146.8	65.5	137.7	...
Lebanon	70.2	65.6	68.9	124.3	42.2	20.6	34.9	53.0	17.5	60.4	85.9	...	—	...
Pakistan	455.3	729.3	764.5	586.3	450.1	—	*613.3	*692.4	195.9	384.2	*485.0	—	674 5	1 010 4
Turkey	185.4	444.5	59.7	—	288.4	—	29.5	59.7	—	—	—	23.3	68.3	89.3
United Arab Rep.: Syria	11.2	—	—	61.7	—	—	—	—	15.4	30.9	46.3	91.7	164.7	184.9
Total	*4 319.2*	*7 148.1*	*6 753.3*	*7 377.2*	*5 220.6*	*1 510.2*	*3 569.5*	*5 093.9*	*1 929.4*	*4 063.5*	*6 017.6*	*2 010.0*	*4 592.1*	...
AFRICA														
Algeria	73.3	50.3	108.0	519.8	50.1	1.7	21.9	32.4	103.0	221.4	365.1	240 5	407.3	469.9
Tunisia	130.1	118.1	26.8	68.0	118.1	—	12.7	15.1	10.0	39.1	51.9	28 6	90 1	98.2
Union of South Africa	165.4	—	—	370.5	—	—	—	—	60.0	215.6	303.1	4.1	129.5	...
United Arab Rep.: Egypt	609.9	709.9	774.1	730.4	528.6	236.3	568.6	700.7	301.0	581.3	605.1	267.1	475.0	475.0
Total	*978.7*	*878.3*	*908.9*	*1 688.7*	*696.8*	*238.0*	*603.2*	*748.2*	*474.0*	*1 057.4*	*1 325.2*	*540.3*	*1 101.9*	...
OCEANIA														
New Zealand	264.5	281.8	271.9	220.1	216.1	67.5	128.1	201.4	40.1	80.3	160.5	45.3	80.5	...
WORLD TOTAL	**27 163**	**29 725**	**25 908**	**29 165**	**22 445**	**5 665**	**12 600**	**18 930**	**7 220**	**16 150**	**23 075**	**6 655**	**15 020**	...

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade. The countries shown accounted for about 84% of world exports and 88% of world imports in 1958.

a) Commercial and government exports.
b) Exports for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies.

† Exports from United States.

[1] For 1959, data from The Bank of Korea *Monthly Statistical Review.* – [2] Data for 1956 and 1957 are for the former French Zone. From 1958 data are for all Morocco.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1958, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 84% des exportations mondiales et 88% des importations mondiales.

a) Exportations commerciales et du gouvernement.
b) Exportations à titre de secours ou de dons par des particuliers ou des organisations privées.

† Exportations des Etats-Unis.

[1] Pour 1959, données provenant de la publication de la Banque de Corée *Monthly Statistical Review.* – [2] Les données pour 1956 et 1957 se rapportent à l'ancienne zone française. A partir de 1958, les données se réfèrent à tout le Maroc.

Table 10. - Wheat flour: Trade, annually, 1956-59, quarterly, 1957-60

Tableau 10. - Farine de froment: Commerce, par année, 1956-59, et par trimestre, 1957-60

Country — Pays	1956	1957	1958	1959	1957	1958			1959			1960		
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
France a	392.2	321.9	387.5	239.8	163.4	140.8	203.6	299.5	72.4	135.5	172.7	138.4	210.5	267.1
b	3.4	6.1	4.3	8.0	2.3	1.5	2.4	3.0	2.3	4.0	5.0	4.8	7.8	9.5
Germany, Western	297.2	350.4	427.8	519.1	205.1	122.4	223.3	322.6	103.2	245.0	375.4	143.0	279.9	438.5
Italy	77.8	208.8	234.2	102.0	160.5	26.7	130.2	201.7	43.8	53.4	75.9	47.7	81.9	91.5
Netherlands	11.9	3.5	1.5	1.9	2.9	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.9	1.4	0.3	0.7	0.9
Total	*782.5*	*890.7*	*1 055.3*	*870.8*	*534.2*	*291.8*	*560.2*	*827.9*	*222.1*	*438.8*	*630.4*	*334.2*	*580.8*	*807.5*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	763.0	676.5	781.4	752.1	474.0	190.3	423.9	584.2	170.1	372.7	556.2	163.9	337.7	518.1
United States c	1 100.2	1 189.3	1 205.8	1 180.9	895.7	301.0	629.7	877.2	234.8	616.2	856.7	401.2	753.8	1 005.0
d	23.0	340.4	363.8	468.2	238.6	77.2	183.8	232.9	118.1	195.3	329.9	110.5	213.5	...
Total	*1 886.2*	*2 206.2*	*2 351.0*	*2 401.2*	*1 608.3*	*568.5*	*1 237.4*	*1 694.3*	*523.0*	*1 184.2*	*1 742.8*	*675.6*	*1 305.0*	*...*
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	30.7	15.5	28.6	17.6	13.7	2.8	12.7	17.4	10.0	16.4	17.4	—	0.8	1.7
Uruguay	20.5	11.4	21.1	—	*11.4	5.2	6.6	12.5	—	—	—	—	—	...
Total	*51.2*	*26.9*	*49.7*	*17.6*	*25.1*	*8.0*	*19.3*	*29.9*	*10.0*	*16.4*	*17.4*	*—*	*0.8*	*...*
ASIA														
Japan	14.2	8.2	14.4	14.2	4.3	6.0	8.6	12.5	2.9	6.0	9.6	...	8.1	...
United Arab Rep.: Syria[1]	3.7	6.0	8.0	2.3	4.2	3.5	5.4	6.2	0.5	0.5	0.6	—	—	—
Total	*17.9*	*14.2*	*22.4*	*16.5*	*8.5*	*9.5*	*14.0*	*18.7*	*3.4*	*6.5*	*10.2*	*...*	*8.1*	*...*
OCEANIA														
Australia	745.1	612.0	327.2	519.7	530.4	87.5	149.7	233.1	114.1	223.8	373.3	100.3	242.1	415.7
WORLD TOTAL	**3 677**	**4 018**	**4 255**	**4 275**	**2 855**	**1 080**	**2 215**	**3 135**	**975**	**2 090**	**3 100**	**1 245**	**2 390**	**3 385**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
France a	0.6	1.8	0.7	0.5	1.5	0.3	0.4	0.7	—	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.7
b	88.8	90.7	104.5	74.4	58.7	29.1	56.3	82.0	19.3	37.5	52.7	20.3	40.1	56.1
Netherlands	72.8	89.5	204.7	185.2	62.5	54.2	100.1	154.5	56.1	103.1	132.2	87.1	165.4	228.9
Norway	20.2	18.5	16.6	13.0	13.6	4.4	10.5	15.1	3.7	7.7	9.7	2.3	4.5	...
United Kingdom	366.4	343.8	377.8	382.6	244.3	74.5	163.2	272.8	94.1	195.4	291.8	86.0	183.3	267.9
Total	*548.8*	*544.3*	*704.3*	*655.7*	*380.6*	*162.5*	*330.5*	*525.1*	*173.2*	*343.8*	*486.7*	*195.8*	*393.6*	*...*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Cuba	83.5	93.4	85.9	†185.1	†65.0	†24.0	†43.4	†57.9	*46.3	*92.6	*138.8	†14.6	†42.7	†55.5
Haiti	30.8	†27.1	†14.0	†—	†20.4	†4.7	†9.6	†14.0	†—	†—	†—	†—	†—	†—
Jamaica	83.2	80.1	84.9	86.8	54.1	21.6	40.9	61.2	24.5	27.8	69.7	24.9	50.5	68.7
Trinidad and Tobago	50.6	53.4	55.8	58.3	36.4	9.4	26.4	40.9	12.8	28.3	40.4	11.5	26.6	41.3
Total	*248.1*	*254.0*	*240.6*	*330.2*	*175.9*	*59.7*	*120.3*	*174.0*	*83.6*	*148.7*	*248.9*	*51.0*	*119.8*	*165.5*
SOUTH AMERICA														
Brazil	53.6	25.0	33.2	3.3	11.8	13.7	18.7	27.3	0.3	3.3	3.3	—	0.1	...
Colombia	11.8	11.9	17.2	27.2	*1.9	2.5	8.7	8.7	7.9	15.7	22.1	4.6	8.2	...
Venezuela	185.7	162.4	147.7	32.8	114.9	56.0	93.8	120.7	19.9	22.3	30.1	...	...	...
Total	*251.1*	*199.3*	*198.1*	*63.3*	*128.6*	*72.2*	*121.2*	*156.7*	*28.1*	*41.3*	*55.5*	*...*	*...*	*...*
ASIA														
Ceylon	185.5	194.9	214.1	258.5	184.4	32.7	65.9	109.5	44.8	83.3	171.5	33.1	39.0	121.6
Fed. of Malaya and Singapore	155.7	144.4	161.3	160.2	102.0	50.4	76.2	112.6	35.0	73.0	115.5	45.9	85.3	...
Hong Kong	28.3	23.6	23.4	27.5	18.5	6.1	11.1	16.7	6.7	13.1	19.7	7.2	14.1	20.7
Indonesia	196.9	156.7	96.8	92.3	128.0	42.1	59.0	76.8	17.2	43.3	71.8	...	11.7	...
Japan	45.9	56.9	58.5	70.0	42.4	12.3	25.6	40.6	16.7	33.1	51.0	5.3	35.2	55.2
Lebanon	84.9	103.1	79.7	65.5	76.5	11.3	33.3	60.8	10.3	30.1	50.4	...	27.5	...
Philippines	215.1	285.5	298.3	137.1	1202.3	*64.1	127.8	*213.8	*25.3	49.7	*95.0	...	112.1	...
Thailand: Bangkok only	23.1	26.1	22.8	21.7	19.8	7.6	10.9	17.2	4.2	9.2	16.2	3.6	8.2	14.8
Provincial ports	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.7		...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
United Arab Rep.: Syria	6.3	0.3	2.5	8.6	0.3	—	0.4	1.5	1.1	1.7	1.7	43.3	51.5	51.5
Viet-Nam	62.3	42.4	38.4	56.1	30.8	7.9	12.5	31.6	13.2	30.5	35.6	16.3	30.8	...
Total	*1 006.5*	*1 037.5*	*999.4*	*901.2*	*805.0*	*234.5*	*481.7*	*681.1*	*174.5*	*367.0*	*628.4*	*...*	*415.8*	*...*

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau

Table 10. - Wheat flour: Trade, annually, 1956-59, and quarterly, 1957-60 (concluded)

Tableau 10. - Farine de froment: Commerce, par année, 1956-59, et par trimestre, 1957-60 (fin)

Country — Pays	1956	1957	1958	1959	1957	1958			1959			1960		
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
IMPORTING COUNTRIES (*concl.*)														
AFRICA														
Cameroun	15.5	15.2	15.7	16.8	11.2	4.5	8.8	11.6	5.0	9.4	12.4	2.5	6.9	...
Congo (ex-Belgian)	31.3	35.8	35.3	38.6	27.4	8.7	17.0	26.1	11.7	17.4	28.0	...	...	...
Ghana	35.3	50.6	44.8	59.4	39.3	9.7	20.1	30.9	10.3	31.4	45.3	11.7	25.8	...
Libya	46.0	46.5	41.5	54.2	*34.8	10.4	17.9	30.3	15.8	26.3	42.8	20.1	...	...
Madagascar	16.5	17.7	18.8	19.5	13.8	4.3	8.8	13.9	3.8	9.2	14.5	5.5	10.4	13.4
Nigeria	35.3	45.2	41.2	51.1	34.7	7.2	19.2	32.2	11.9	25.9	40.5	14.1	34.3	...
Sudan	42.9	66.9	37.4	81.4	33.7	4.8	16.0	30.5	21.2	40.8	58.0	19.8	37.5	...
United Arab Rep.: Egypt	52.7	94.7	286.3	423.7	40.0	59.4	137.5	239.9	123.8	308.8	383.1	162.4	322.8	337.9
Total	*275.5*	*372.6*	*521.0*	*744.7*	*234.9*	*108.9*	*245.3*	*415.4*	*203.5*	*469.2*	*624.6*	*245.0*	...	...
WORLD TOTAL	**3 360**	**3 462**	**3 652**	**3 685**	**2 480**	**875**	**1 785**	**2 675**	**905**	**1 870**	**2 795**	**1 005**	**2 000**	...

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade. The countries shown accounted for about 89% of world exports and 73% of world imports in 1958.

† Exports from United States.

a) Ordinary flour.
b) Coarse-ground flour.
c) Commercial and government exports.
d) Exports for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies.

[1] Since 1958, includes trade with Egyptian Region.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1958, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 89% des exportations mondiales et 73% des importations mondiales.

† Exportations des Etats-Unis.

a) Farines.
b) Gruaux.
c) Exportations commerciales et du gouvernement.
d) Exportations à titre de secours ou de dons par des particuliers ou des organisations privées.

[1] Depuis 1958, comprend le commerce avec la Région égyptienne.

Table 11. - Rice (milled rice equivalent) : Trade, annually, 1956-59, and quarterly, 1957-60

Tableau 11. - Riz (en équivalent de riz usiné) : Commerce, par année, 1956-59, et par trimestre, 1957-60

Country — Pays	1956	1957	1958	1959	1957	1958			1959			1960		
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Italy	349.4	146.0	183.0	154.4	92.1	50.6	99.2	144.7	52.9	94.1	125.9	28.7	56.6	83.7
Spain	91.0	63.9	97.0	28.0	37.0	40.1	91.5	96.5	—	9.3	12.6	3.7	7.1	...
Total	*440.4*	*209.9*	*280.0*	*182.4*	*129.1*	*90.7*	*190.7*	*241.2*	*52.9*	*103.4*	*138.5*	*32.4*	*63.7*	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
United States[1] a	819.0	734.3	568.6	686.2	608.2	143.2	259.6	454.2	116.7	300.2	498.8	247.2	479.3	589.4
b	110.0	50.5	16.9	24.1	30.7	2.0	2.0	13.2	13.8	22.5	24.1	30.0	33.2	...
Total	*929.0*	*784.8*	*585.5*	*710.3*	*638.9*	*145.2*	*261.6*	*467.4*	*130.5*	*322.7*	*522.9*	*277.2*	*512.5*	...
SOUTH AMERICA														
Brazil	102.4	0.3	51.6	9.8	0.3	—	—	4.7	9.8	9.8	9.8	—	—	...
British Guiana	42.1	38.8	18.0	57.2	26.5	6.9	8.3	10.3	14.5	29.4	42.3	9.2	16.9	...
Ecuador	11.7	38.1	27.5	22.5	24.8	0.2	9.5	*20.0	2.1	12.9	22.5	6.6	11.2	...
Total	*156.2*	*77.2*	*97.1*	*89.5*	*51.6*	*7.1*	*17.8*	*35.0*	*26.4*	*52.1*	*74.6*	*17.8*	*28.1*	...
ASIA														
Burma	1 863.2	1 753.4	1 410.2	1 805.0	1 499.7	335.4	*820.0	1 147.5	344.9	763.2	1 344.3	629.7	1 258.2	*1 606.5
Cambodia	33.5	202.6	210.9	194.0	169.3	96.9	163.6	191.3	16.9	104.1	145.8	76.5	...	...
China : Taiwan	109.2	121.8	179.3	160.2	*60.1	*82.0	*140.0	*140.0	*41.2	*102.7	*102.7	*4.8	*32.4	...
Fed. of Malaya and Singapore	72.8	117.2	171.4	59.4	81.0	64.8	128.0	150.2	11.2	27.4	43.4	22.4	35.0	...
Pakistan	59.5	*11.9	1.7	69.6	*11.8	—	—	—	2.3	11.6	*40.0	13.9	41.0	52.3
Thailand	1 263.7	1 570.2	1 143.1	1 095.0	1 264.6	427.6	726.7	974.9	277.9	556.8	794.2	298.3	617.2	949.3
Viet-Nam	—	183.9	112.7	245.7	153.3	39.3	110.4	110.4	36.4	86.0	176.8	72.1	193.1	*336.2
Total	*3 401.9*	*3 961.0*	*3 229.3*	*3 628.9*	*3 239.8*	*1 046.0*	*2 088.7*	*2 714.3*	*730.8*	*1 651.8*	*2 647.2*	*1 117.7*	...	...
AFRICA														
Madagascar	36.2	21.0	58.2	29.7	13.8	5.7	20.1	38.6	12.9	17.6	22.8	5.1	9.8	17.1
United Arab Rep.: Egypt	214.9	281.6	386.4	49.1	227.0	180.8	320.8	336.0	13.0	33.7	37.5	41.8	106.2	230.2
Total	*251.1*	*302.6*	*444.6*	*78.8*	*240.8*	*186.5*	*340.9*	*374.6*	*25.9*	*51.3*	*60.3*	*46.9*	*116.0*	*247.3*
OCEANIA														
Australia	39.5	40.1	44.4	50.0	22.8	11.4	19.3	33.3	11.3	19.1	1.1	11.1	23.8	41.6
WORLD TOTAL	**6 559**	**6 203**	**6 417**	**6 545**	**4 990**	**2 040**	**4 000**	**5 300**	**1 350**	**3 040**	**4 810**	**2 075**	**4 215**	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	38.3	27.3	30.8	33.2	18.9	8.2	16.1	23.2	10.2	16.9	25.0	11.3	21.5	30.6
Belgium-Luxembourg	82.6	62.8	51.9	78.2	47.7	11.1	27.0	37.0	20.8	40.3	53.0	20.1	37.8	61.4
Czecholslovakia	57.0	81.0	142.1	136.4	73.0	20.0	40.0	58.0	20.0	38.0	55.0	33.0	62.0	81.0
France	71.4	87.2	58.2	83.6	74.5	12.0	23.9	46.1	11.7	41.6	63.4	29.7	56.0	74.3
Germany, Western	117.1	88.5	119.8	154.8	74.3	26.1	61.3	86.3	32.1	86.2	120.7	50.5	94.5	127.5
Netherlands	70.1	58.2	67.4	80.9	49.0	18.7	41.1	55.3	16.6	43.2	57.2	28.9	47.2	68.0
Poland	32.3	28.3	28.4	101.5	26.3	12.6	12.6	19.0	20.7	34.6	57.6	52.2	91.8	93.8
Switzerland	32.6	22.1	18.3	15.8	14.4	6.8	10.1	11.7	3.8	7.4	9.4	4.2	8.9	12.6
United Kingdom	85.4	84.3	86.4	85.4	65.0	20.1	42.6	64.7	24.0	47.4	67.9	26.3	47.9	73.3
Total	*586.8*	*539.7*	*603.3*	*769.8*	*443.1*	*135.6*	*274.7*	*401.3*	*159.9*	*355.6*	*509.2*	*256.2*	*467.6*	*622.5*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	40.0	34.9	34.3	32.3	24.0	6.7	14.3	21.4	8.5	14.3	23.8	7.7	17.8	22.7

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 11. - Rice (milled rice equivalent) : Trade, annually, 1956-59, and quarterly, 1957-60 (concluded)

Tableau 11. - Riz (en équivalent de riz usiné): Commerce, par année, 1956-59, et par trimestre, 1957-60 (fin)

Country — Pays	1956	1957	1958	1959	1957	1958			1959			1960		
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
IMPORTING COUNTRIES *(concl.)*														
ASIA														
Ceylon	491.4	522.9	482.2	583.5	369.4	94.0	175.2	343.5	75.3	158.6	448.4	124.6	242.5	422.2
Fed. of Malaya and Singapore	591.5	527.4	640.8	535.5	408.5	174.1	343.5	484.5	90.4	235.7	376.1	125.5	256.5	...
Hong Kong	282.4	313.0	381.5	353.3	256.1	92.6	200.5	258.9	87.6	186.9	270.8	98.9	178.9	292.6
India[2]	325.0	745.4	396.6	295.4	666.6	93.0	282.2	341.0	13.7	25.6	210.3	158.6	*446.0	...
Indonesia	763.2	563.4	681.5	604.2	444.1	136.3	308.7	455.7	108.9	240.4	347.0	...	*664.1	...
Japan	759.6	347.2	505.5	277.4	289.6	122.7	388.5	454.9	55.7	207.4	228.5	*4.9	124.6	...
Lebanon	14.1	16.9	12.6	15.3	13.5	4.1	7.1	10.0	3.4	10.0	12.4	...	6.6	...
North Borneo	19.5	18.2	22.3	18.9	14.0	6.0	10.4	16.7	4.8	9.1	14.1	*4.8	10.6	...
Pakistan	440.8	431.0	331.0	89.6	284.1	*103.5	*200.8	*258.8	15.6	32.1	49.9	—	13.8	14.7
Sarawak	38.1	47.7	38.9	51.3	33.8	6.9	15.3	*27.0	*10.4	*18.9	*34.7	...	...	...
United Arab Rep.: Syria[3]	19.4	23.2	23.8	16.6	17.9	9.4	14.2	17.3	2.8	6.7	8.6	4.2	16.1	22.8
Total	*3 745.0*	*3 556.3*	*3 516.7*	*2 841.0*	*2 797.6*	*842.6*	*1 946.4*	*2 668.3*	*468.6*	*1 131.4*	*2 000.8*	...	*1 980.0*	...
AFRICA														
Former French West Africa														
Ivory Coast	12.5	25.9	14.1	35.3	25.9	—	2.0	7.0	13.7	22.7	32.8	5.0	18.3	...
Senegal	70.8	111.5	75.2	135.0	54.6	*15.0	34.9	54.6	17.6	54.3	90.2	2.5	...	...
Ghana	8.9	18.6	14.2	33.9	13.7	1.8	4.7	8.5	8.9	17.0	23.9	8.2	12.2	...
Mauritius	45.1	62.1	70.5	57.1	51.2	13.7	51.8	53.2	17.0	30.1	37.4	18.0	37.4	...
Reunion	35.3	35.4	33.7	35.6	30.9	5.1	15.1	24.3	5.1	7.8	33.7	5.5	42.2	...
Sierra Leone	37.4	31.6	22.1	44.0	27.0	0.2	5.3	13.3	6.1	13.2	35.3	5.8	...	...
Union of South Africa	31.5	48.3	38.6	34.3	47.8	0.4	9.3	17.8	0.3	10.2	21.2	12.3	25.4	...
Total	*241.5*	*333.4*	*268.4*	*375.2*	*251.1*	*36.2*	*123.1*	*178.7*	*68.7*	*155.3*	*274.5*	*57.3*	...	...
WORLD TOTAL	**6 358**	**6 291**	**6 024**	**5 495**	**4 955**	**1 390**	**3 210**	**4 455**	**980**	**2 300**	**3 895**	**1 675**	**3 645**	...

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries where data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in rice. The countries shown accounted for about 73% of world exports and imports in 1958. Paddy is expressed in terms of milled rice at the conventional rate of 65%.

[1] a) Commercial and government exports. b) Exports for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies. – [2] Excludes trade with Nepal, Tibet, Sikkim and Bhutan. – [3] Since 1958, includes trade with Egyptian Region.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial du riz. Pour 1958, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 73% des exportations et des importations mondiales. Le paddy est exprimé en équivalent de riz usiné au taux de conversion conventionnel de 65%.

[1] a) Exportations commerciales et du gouvernement. b) Exportations à titre de secours ou de dons par des particuliers ou des organisations privées. – [2] Non compris les échanges avec le Népâl, le Tibet, Sikkim et Bhoutan. – [3] Depuis 1958, comprend le commerce avec la Région égyptienne.

Table 12. - Rye: Trade, annually, 1956-59, and quarterly, 1957-60

Tableau 12. - Seigle: Commerce, par année, 1956-59, et par trimestre, 1957-60

Country — Pays	1956	1957	1958	1959	1957	1958			1959			1960		
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX
	Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Denmark	1.7	1.0	0.1	0.2	1.0	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.2	—	—	0.1
France	—	37.5	18.6	2.0	3.5	3.9	9.8	17.9	—	—	0.1	4.1	6.1	6.2
Germany, Western	269.0	45.2	34.3	170.6	38.0	0.4	12.5	23.4	20.6	123.8	164.1	1.8	14.8	98.5
Netherlands	29.3	10.6	7.2	7.6	5.5	4.2	4.9	5.1	1.3	2.1	4.6	1.8	2.1	5.3
Sweden	4.4	47.2	14.7	2.2	47.2	5.5	13.3	14.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	—	0.4	0.4
Total	*304.4*	*141.5*	*74.9*	*182.6*	*95.2*	*14.0*	*40.5*	*61.3*	*23.0*	*127.0*	*170.1*	*7.7*	*23.4*	*110.5*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	278.6	112.6	156.4	112.8	15.6	11.8	117.1	144.9	11.4	34.1	99.0	3.4	43.6	83.4
United States[1]	270.4	158.4	185.2	137.3	117.4	17.7	25.3	157.3	42.8	55.1	93.0	16.3	35.3	77.2
Total	*549.0*	*271.0*	*341.6*	*250.1*	*133.0*	*29.5*	*142.4*	*302.2*	*54.2*	*89.2*	*192.0*	*19.7*	*78.9*	*160.6*
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	157.9	314.7	187.8	64.2	241.5	86.0	131.5	170.0	13.4	32.7	54.1	20.9	48.2	104.3
WORLD TOTAL	**1 703**	**1 179**	**1 090**	**985**	**760**	**235**	**565**	**960**	**180**	**495**	**825**	**95**	**300**	**745**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	51.1	45.9	53.9	63.9	22.7	34.1	41.9	44.0	11.7	22.5	37.9	18.8	29.6	37.9
Belgium-Luxembourg	87.2	69.5	43.2	42.6	55.9	5.8	19.9	35.9	10.6	30.8	35.9	8.4	18.7	40.7
Denmark	136.6	74.7	32.9	27.2	67.0	3.8	18.9	28.4	3.9	12.8	16.3	19.2	24.8	29.4
Finland	125.0	124.6	61.1	105.4	85.2	3.4	20.3	35.2	3.4	30.6	67.0	10.8	26.0	...
France	19.1	—	—	4.9	—	—	—	—	—	2.1	—	—	—	—
Germany, Western	51.8	143.4	72.9	25.2	109.8	44.8	64.5	69.7	6.8	13.7	17.7	14.8	17.0	17.5
Italy	51.9	66.0	56.4	65.7	33.5	11.4	26.6	39.1	14.2	30.4	47.1	48.0	73.9	127.1
Netherlands	115.6	140.4	97.4	120.3	124.0	12.6	64.6	82.0	30.7	76.3	90.1	92.3	149.6	172.6
Norway	55.5	55.9	59.4	45.8	48.3	12.0	23.1	41.8	3.5	14.4	24.8	5.1	23.1	37.6
Poland	309.1	—	209.9	1.8	—	—	39.6	110.2	1.8	1.8	1.8	—	33.0	108.5
Sweden	45.9	46.2	76.0	67.9	34.3	9.3	16.1	35.3	18.3	39.5	59.5	13.1	19.7	24.2
Total	*1 048.8*	*766.6*	*763.1*	*570.7*	*580.7*	*137.2*	*335.5*	*521.6*	*104.9*	*274.9*	*398.1*	*230.5*	*415.4*	*650.0*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
United States	87.3	82.7	82.8	95.4	82.7	—	—	82.5	—	—	80.9	—	11.8	71.7
ASIA														
Israel	—	2.1	—	—	2.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
WORLD TOTAL	**1 689**	**1 261**	**1 131**	**950**	**985**	**185**	**450**	**810**	**150**	**390**	**685**	**330**	**610**	**1 030**

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in rye. The countries shown accounted for about 55% of world exports and 75% of world imports in 1958. Exports of the U.S.S.R. represent a large part of exports not shown.

[1] Figures for the United States include shipments under various United States foreign aid programs, but exclude those to territories and possessions.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1958, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 55% des exportations mondiales et 75% des importations mondiales. Les exportations de l'U.R.S.S. représentent une grande partie des exportations non indiquées.

[1] Y compris les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des Etats-Unis, mais non compris les expéditions vers les possessions et territoires américains.

Table 13. - Barley: Trade, annually, 1956-59, and quarterly, 1957-60

Tableau 13. - Orge: Commerce, par année, 1956-59, et par trimestre, 1957-60

Country — Pays	1956	1957	1958	1959	1957	1958			1959			1960		
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Denmark	242.3	139.4	371.6	177.8	59.3	194.9	268.4	282.5	124.0	147.6	158.6	50.9	68.5	74.8
France	420.7	1 699.5	56.9	91.0	1 457.4	45.0	47.4	51.3	0.4	25.8	52.4	97.7	343.0	415.4
Netherlands	78.2	66.9	73.9	83.2	32.5	24.5	29.6	50.5	22.7	36.4	48.8	28.2	40.1	43.6
Poland	10.3	18.7	59.0	30.5	6.2	6.9	10.4	12.6	17.7	22.0	22.1	36.8	46.4	56.7
United Kingdom	141.8	8.7	131.2	248.1	1.5	28.3	36.9	38.5	37.2	42.4	79.8	131.8	154.9	165.1
Total	*893.3*	*1 933.2*	*692.6*	*630.6*	*1 556.9*	*299.6*	*392.7*	*435.4*	*202.0*	*274.2*	*370.0*	*345.4*	*652.9*	*755.6*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	1 765.6	1 336.3	1 624.7	1 362.3	886.0	222.5	795.9	1 179.0	337.9	732.3	1 000.5	295.2	645.1	855.1
United States[1]	1 793.2	1 214.5	2 625.0	2 465.9	727.6	508.7	1 181.1	2 007.6	517.9	999.6	1 858.4	551.2	849.2	1 304.5
Total	*3 558.8*	*2 550.8*	*4 249.7*	*3 828.2*	*1 613.6*	*731.2*	*1 977.0*	*3 186.6*	*855.8*	*1 731.9*	*2 858.9*	*846.4*	*1 494.3*	*2 159.6*
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	582.4	566.1	334.6	298.9	391.6	186.6	265.2	290.9	87.3	189.1	247.0	118.4	212.9	263.1
ASIA														
Iraq	289.5	193.5	313.8	43.3	75.9	118.2	212.7	249.5	19.4	34.7	43.0	—	—	...
Turkey	163.1	—	156.7	199.7	—	—	18.9	154.9	88.1	174.0	174.0	18.5	18.5	18.5
United Arab Rep.: Syria	300.9	331.4	89.6	—	174.3	27.9	89.6	89.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	*753.5*	*524.9*	*560.1*	*243.0*	*250.2*	*146.1*	*321.2*	*494.0*	*107.5*	*208.7*	*217.0*	*18.5*	*18.5*	*...*
AFRICA														
Algeria	21.3	70.6	96.9	90.1	52.6	28.6	69.2	70.1	50.0	70.3	80.9	—	20.1	24.6
Morocco[2]	444.8	31.4	68.0	40.7	—	—	28.8	53.8	0.8	10.6	21.6	—	3.3	30.3
Tunisia	0.5	—	83.6	120.8	—	—	45.0	74.3	37.3	78.1	109.3	21.8	80.9	68.2
Total	*466.6*	*102.0*	*248.5*	*251.6*	*52.6*	*28.6*	*143.0*	*198.2*	*88.1*	*159.0*	*211.8*	*21.8*	*104.3*	*123.1*
OCEANIA														
Australia	623.8	638.1	321.3	884.7	555.7	58.2	167.5	269.9	294.7	524.9	687.2	128.9	224.0	326.2
WORLD TOTAL	**7 931**	**7 639**	**6 879**	**6 465**	**5 345**	**1 555**	**3 505**	**5 235**	**1 725**	**3 255**	**4 835**	**1 560**	**2 850**	**3 840**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	74.9	110.2	94.0	163.3	107.8	13.8	23.4	42.4	35.3	89.7	127.5	30.1	68.9	97.0
Belgium-Luxembourg	608.3	676.5	461.3	327.0	500.3	157.6	250.4	350.4	89.2	144.4	209.7	67.0	120.0	177.6
Denmark	214.0	187.0	311.4	500.6	148.9	76.6	179.5	249.6	73.6	203.6	343.0	127.9	340.8	455.6
France	289.4	0.8	105.5	155.4	0.8	12.7	72.3	83.1	95.6	145.5	145.5	20.4	29.6	29.6
Germany, Western	1 786.9	1 303.9	1 274.0	1 350.4	1 009.2	492.7	765.3	1 003.0	527.7	945.1	1 146.5	535.1	1 095.3	1 245.0
Hungary	19.4	313.7	77.8	7.1	*235.2	*19.4	*38.9	*58.3	*1.8	*3.6	*5.3	...	...	...
Italy	164.4	241.6	225.9	201.8	150.7	79.8	137.7	180.3	53.9	98.3	136.0	84.4	139.2	211.4
Netherlands	719.8	661.3	498.0	526.4	540.8	144.5	255.6	377.8	156.0	268.9	381.5	89.4	196.9	291.1
Norway	65.1	21.6	18.4	26.2	13.2	2.9	4.9	6.8	5.0	9.4	15.1	19.2	48.4	52.8
Poland	13.6	130.0	173.3	372.2	120.2	—	37.6	136.1	13.8	119.3	244.7	188.7	230.9	230.9
Spain	22.7	86.3	60.9	117.3	68.9	0.1	10.9	22.6	0.1	11.6	64.4	13.8	13.8	...
Sweden	51.6	—	24.5	109.7	—	1.9	16.9	22.5	10.0	33.0	67.9	19.6	46.7	71.8
Switzerland	204.5	223.1	181.7	229.9	172.8	47.1	70.9	122.7	49.6	91.5	140.5	57.6	109.3	149.1
United Kingdom	823.7	1 024.6	1 346.8	1 013.0	787.1	307.7	802.1	1 139.1	320.6	596.9	848.4	142.5	412.7	598.6
Total	*5 058.3*	*4 980.6*	*4 853.5*	*5 100.3*	*3 855.9*	*1 356.8*	*2 666.4*	*3 792.0*	*1 432.2*	*2 760.8*	*3 876.0*	*...*	*...*	*...*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Mexico	17.1	22.6	32.9	28.8	14.4	7.5	17.2	25.5	8.2	18.4	24.2	12.6	22.9	26.9
United States	637.9	456.5	342.4	283.3	268.1	52.9	170.2	236.1	32.2	67.1	129.0	46.3	86.0	117.1
Total	*655.0*	*479.1*	*375.3*	*312.1*	*282.5*	*60.4*	*197.4*	*261.6*	*40.4*	*85.5*	*153.2*	58.9	108.9	144.0
ASIA														
Japan	922.4	852.6	716.0	488.4	660.6	192.6	335.6	601.2	166.4	313.9	473.3	—	—	...
Lebanon	20.3	25.0	18.0	32.6	18.6	6.2	7.6	9.0	4.1	11.3	21.3	...	6.9	...
United Arab Rep.: Syria	0.2	—	—	6.4	—	—	—	—	*1.6	*3.2	*4.8	44.8	75.5	75.5
Total	*942.9*	*877.6*	*734.0*	*527.4*	*679.2*	*198.8*	*343.2*	*610.2*	*172.1*	*325.4*	499.4	*...*	*82.4*	*...*
WORLD TOTAL	**7 883**	**7 447**	**6 873**	**6 300**	**5 660**	**1 865**	**3 685**	**5 375**	**1 745**	**3 365**	**4 805**	**1 610**	**3 270**	**4 175**

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in barley. The countries shown accounted for about 93% of world exports and 87% of world imports in 1958.

[1] Figures include shipments under various United States foreign aid programs but exclude those to territories and possessions. – [2] Data for 1956 and 1957 are for the former French Zone. From 1958 data are for all Morocco.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. En 1958, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 93% des exportations mondiales et 87% des importations mondiales.

[1] Y compris les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des États-Unis, mais non compris les expéditions vers les possessions et territoires américains. – [2] Les données pour 1956 et 1957 se rapportent à l'ancienne zone française. A partir de 1958, les données se réfèrent à tout le Maroc.

Table 14. - Oats: Trade, annually, 1956-59, and quarterly, 1957-60

Tableau 14. - Avoine: Commerce, par année, 1956-59, et par trimestre, 1957-60

Country — Pays	1956	1957	1958	1959	1957	1958			1959			1960		
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Denmark	54.3	23.6	54.4	26.9	18.1	27.4	52.0	52.9	17.2	22.6	23.2	11.4	18.3	18.9
France	7.9	54.4	0.3	0.9	54.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.6	3.9	20.3	22.2
Netherlands	63.0	41.1	60.9	37.2	19.4	26.7	34.1	34.9	8.3	18.8	23.0	4.8	10.0	10.1
Sweden	12.6	67.3	11.9	6.9	59.6	3.9	11.8	11.8	5.3	6.9	6.9	0.5	0.7	0.7
Yugoslavia	—	1.0	84.7	14.3	1.0	28.0	67.6	84.6	3.1	3.7	10.2	0.5	0.5	0.5
Total	*137.8*	*187.4*	*212.2*	*86.2*	*152.1*	*86.1*	*165.6*	*184.3*	*34.2*	*52.4*	*63.9*	*21.1*	*49.8*	*52.4*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	156.0	461.8	261.5	139.0	278.4	51.8	177.0	219.7	44.5	82.7	104.1	36.2	62.9	79.4
United States[1]	455.6	283.8	358.2	662.1	180.5	50.3	181.5	264.3	133.4	256.4	489.5	100.9	224.3	392.2
Total	*611.6*	*745.6*	*619.7*	*801.1*	*458.9*	*102.1*	*358.5*	*484.0*	*177.9*	*339.1*	*593.6*	*137.1*	*287.2*	*471.6*
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	285.4	407.9	532.1	72.2	263.8	202.4	393.2	465.8	44.7	51.1	57.9	133.1	234.0	298.6
ASIA														
Turkey	19.7	—	15.1	7.1	—	—	—	15.1	—	—	—	3.3	3.3	3.3
AFRICA														
Morocco[2]	9.4	3.1	6.3	2.9	2.0	2.6	4.2	4.5	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.4	0.4	3.1
OCEANIA														
Australia	204.1	86.7	69.0	380.2	82.9	19.3	28.9	38.5	128.9	278.4	323.6	63.9	115.1	153.5
WORLD TOTAL	**1 496**	**1 667**	**1 721**	**1 495**	**1 115**	**485**	**1 125**	**1 410**	**425**	**800**	**1 150**	**400**	**765**	**1 090**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	1.2	3.1	6.5	7.0	2.7	1.0	4.0	6.5	—	3.3	6.7	2.9	7.3	8.9
Belgium-Luxembourg	105.1	128.4	118.4	53.8	104.0	35.6	73.2	97.1	14.5	29.2	45.8	2.4	6.4	12.4
Denmark	67.4	38.4	106.6	125.7	26.3	26.6	53.1	85.8	30.1	61.0	83.5	14.5	30.0	39.3
Finland	29.8	37.3	5.0	28.2	28.9	0.8	3.2	4.9	3.6	18.4	20.2	0.5	0.5	...
France	31.3	0.3	14.6	3.0	0.3	7.8	12.2	12.9	2.5	2.9	3.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Germany, Western	218.1	213.3	303.1	402.5	174.2	94.8	175.2	245.2	68.4	213.2	321.7	129.3	325.2	391.2
Ireland	4.0	10.4	40.3	25.7	*10.2	*19.2	*30.0	*34.1	16.6	24.6	25.7	2.9	3.2	3.2
Italy	86.7	62.2	72.2	76.3	39.2	25.7	49.3	58.2	19.9	45.6	54.8	28.0	51.6	68.7
Netherlands	343.2	299.0	311.1	330.7	249.0	65.7	165.8	230.5	108.1	147.7	231.7	74.2	133.8	246.1
Sweden	48.0	1.2	61.4	123.8	0.1	6.1	32.8	55.0	19.6	41.8	74.2	23.6	45.6	63.9
Switzerland	136.2	133.4	113.1	117.0	99.6	34.7	60.4	83.9	23.6	42.0	86.9	24.6	43.9	76.1
United Kingdom	23.3	51.0	170.7	121.9	15.1	28.3	93.9	135.8	65.9	108.4	116.4	3.4	11.8	18.3
Yugoslavia	11.3	7.8	—	—	7.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	*1 105.6*	*985.8*	*1 326.1*	*1 415.6*	*757.4*	*346.3*	*753.1*	*1 049.9*	*372.8*	*738.1*	*1 070.6*	*306.4*	*659.4*	*930.0*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
United States	93.9	393.7	162.1	27.1	263.7	43.7	127.0	154.2	6.2	12.3	18.9	7.0	11.5	15.8
WORLD TOTAL	**1 376**	**1 604**	**1 745**	**1 565**	**1 185**	**455**	**1 030**	**1 410**	**410**	**815**	**1 180**	**340**	**730**	**1 025**

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in oats. The countries listed accounted for about 85% of total exports and imports in 1958.

[1] Figures include shipments under various United States foreign aid programs, but exclude those to territories and possessions. – [2] Data for 1956 and 1957 are for the former French Zone. From 1958 data are for all Morocco.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut : les totaux mondiaux représentent une évaluation du commerce mondial. En 1958, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 85% des exportations et des importations totales.

[1] Y compris les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des Etats-Unis, mais non compris les expéditions vers les possessions et territoires américains. – [2] Les données pour 1956 et 1957 se rapportent à l'ancienne zone française. A partir de 1958, les données se réfèrent à tout le Maroc.

Table 15. - Maize: Trade, annually, 1956-59, and quarterly, 1957-60

Tableau 15. - Maïs: Commerce, par année, 1956-59, et par trimestre, 1957-60

Country — Pays	1956	1957	1958	1959	1957	1958			1959			1960		
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Hungary	114.7	17.5	43.1	46.4	10.0	17.1	30.9	35.1	21.4	24.7	24.7	24.9	32.3	32.3
Italy	17.3	9.7	1.7	2.5	7.4	0.8	1.2	1.6	0.4	1.7	2.3	0.2	2.6	3.3
Yugoslavia	50.3	49.3	571.8	316.9	2.4	144.4	359.0	514.4	83.3	180.6	192.1	201.3	372.4	435.1
Total	*182.3*	*76.5*	*616.6*	*365.8*	*19.8*	*162.3*	*391.1*	*551.1*	*105.1*	*207.0*	*219.1*	*226.4*	*407.3*	*470.7*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
United States[1] a	2 976.0	4.521.3	4.547.5	5.566.3	3.052.4	1.109.9	2.041.6	3.143.6	1.175.2	2 633.7	3 989.7	1 138.3	2 523.9	3 636.8
b	13.8	23.3	19.9	11.1	11.3	2.4	5.1	9.7	2.3	5.9	9.5	4.5	9.9	...
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	1 065.2	788.6	1 678.9	2 686.0	476.1	150.1	527.2	1 140.4	564.1	959.3	1 795.8	5.8	1 460.5	2 257.7
ASIA														
Cambodia	90.1	98.9	117.9	106.8	69.3	14.2	32.6	61.8	8.6	27.4	46.7	39.9	...	...
Hong Kong	69.9	26.4	2.9	7.7	25.8	2.1	2.1	2.4	—	0.1	2.6	4.7	5.7	7.5
Thailand	81.5	64.3	162.9	236.8	17.5	26.4	30.0	58.8	11.5	16.7	47.8	52.0	59.6	115.8
Total	*241.5*	*189.6*	*283.7*	*351.3*	*112.6*	*42.7*	*64.7*	*123.0*	*20.1*	*44.2*	*97.1*	*96.6*	...	...
AFRICA														
Angola	130.7	31.0	167.8	149.2	18.3	27.0	86.1	143.7	31.3	45.5	103.7	24.8	45.4	...
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fed. of	32.4	220.5	104.8	114.9	174.4	52.9	91.7	104.8	—	42.1	62.1	0.1	0.2	...
Kenya	4.3	23.0	99.4	55.2	22.2	36.8	59.4	89.4	47.1	47.2	55.1	—	9.2	9.3
Morocco[3]	133.1	54.4	83.8	75.0	44.8	27.0	42.0	47.2	10.8	33.2	49.8	45.7	60.6	63.6
Tanganyika	108.1	9.2	1.2	6.3	8.1	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.2	1.9	3.3	4.6	11.4	26.0
Union of South Africa	861.2	1 024.7	1 080.5	409.7	710.1	276.1	616.7	861.6	142.5	288.3	337.8	161.4	231.5	...
Total	*1 269.8*	*1 362.8*	*1 537.5*	*810.3*	*977.9*	*419.9*	*896.1*	*1 247.7*	*231.9*	*458.2*	*611.8*	*236.6*	*358.3*	...
WORLD TOTAL	**6 740**	**7 419**	**9 561**	**10 240**	**4 955**	**2 080**	**4 320**	**6 845**	**2 195**	**4 505**	**7 030**	**1 785**	**5 090**	**7 390**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	343.8	372.3	349.2	322.8	271.1	113.4	237.2	305.1	63.7	166.3	263.4	146.1	260.6	367.6
Belgium-Luxembourg	409.3	411.7	480.0	521.8	301.0	107.2	214.2	335.5	135.0	230.5	353.9	128.4	281.0	426.4
Denmark	29.9	22.1	56.4	122.0	17.2	12.1	22.3	33.5	29.4	54.0	80.2	64.9	106.8	142.2
Finland	67.8	55.1	35.7	28.6	53.2	4.8	10.9	30.5	4.1	18.9	20.7	22.3	42.8	...
France	413.5	174.7	363.9	172.7	137.7	115.6	167.0	254.9	52.5	101.3	143.6	29.4	79.1	119.6
Germany, Western	688.0	707.9	741.3	863.0	528.6	250.1	407.8	553.4	217.4	473.7	673.2	241.3	532.6	738.4
Ireland	112.8	16.6	23.9	68.5	11.6	8.5	9.7	15.2	16.6	39.0	57.2	35.6	101.1	132.2
Italy	455.8	345.8	669.5	1 065.4	223.9	123.1	293.1	533.6	150.6	397.3	741.5	565.2	975.6	1 379.4
Netherlands	646.9	774.2	932.9	1 119.3	597.4	214.9	408.3	651.5	247.7	483.7	782.7	343.3	588.8	972.8
Norway	58.6	44.0	48.2	76.5	36.1	12.1	35.9	42.0	19.9	34.2	57.9	19.4	31.0	38.0
Poland	26.8	11.5	55.8	12.8	11.5	0.9	35.9	51.3	1.5	1.5	11.4	53.5	53.8	53.8
Portugal	28.6	18.5	21.1	32.6	11.1	3.2	8.5	12.5	6.7	16.4	24.6	1.3	6.3	12.8
Spain	66.3	49.5	51.3	100.5	32.6	—	4.9	22.7	13.0	20.5	53.7	3.5	30.9	...
Sweden	40.9	28.3	37.0	55.3	25.4	7.7	15.8	23.9	16.0	24.5	39.2	15.7	22.6	40.6
Switzerland	57.4	80.4	77.8	69.0	59.8	32.5	40.0	55.0	13.4	17.2	32.1	22.0	37.4	57.0
United Kingdom	1 561.5	1 652.6	2 344.9	2 970.6	1 174.6	552.1	1 075.0	1 584.7	855.3	1 551.8	2 119.4	871.6	1 712.0	2 311.6
Total	*5 007.9*	*4 765.2*	*6 288.9*	*7 601.4*	*3 492.8*	*1 558.2*	*2 986.5*	*4 506.1*	*1 853.5*	*3 709.9*	*5 454.7*	*2 563.5*	*4 862.4*	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 15. - Maize: Trade, annually, 1956-59, and quarterly, 1957-60 (concluded)

Tableau 15. - Maïs: Commerce, par année, 1956-59, et par trimestre, 1957-60 (fin)

Country — Pays	1956	1957	1958	1959	1957	1958			1959			1960		
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
IMPORTING COUNTRIES (*concl.*)														
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	214.3	254.5	327.8	306.2	164.7	34.2	81.9	166.1	44.4	86.3	145.9	40.0	87.9	182.6
Mexico[3]	123.3	817.6	807.3	32.4	504.0	335.4	590.2	751.1	28.2	30.8	31.5	2.2	4.0	6.1
Total	*337.6*	*1 072.1*	*1 135.1*	*338.6*	*668.7*	*369.6*	*672.1*	*917.2*	*72.6*	*117.1*	*177.4*	*42.2*	*91.9*	*188.7*
ASIA														
Hong Kong	76.3	37.6	19.3	34.9	33.6	6.5	9.3	13.0	4.1	10.3	20.9	14.0	21.0	35.9
Japan	344.8	515.9	666.2	913.5	369.4	174.0	288.1	434.1	234.5	476.9	635.9	294.7	581.8	907.0
Total	*421.1*	*553.5*	*685.5*	*948.4*	*403.0*	*180.5*	*297.4*	*447.1*	*238.6*	*487.2*	*656.8*	*308.7*	*602.8*	*942.9*
AFRICA														
United Arab Rep. : Egypt	86.3	74.9	58.8	107.0	74.5	11.4	32.8	56.6	0.7	17.2	61.5	—	—	49.3
WORLD TOTAL	**6 647**	**7 012**	**9 374**	**10 185**	**4 880**	**2 495**	**4 575**	**6 830**	**2 455**	**4 915**	**7 205**	**3 300**	**6 300**	**9 160**

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in maize. The countries shown accounted for about 91% of world exports and 87% of world imports in 1958.

[1] Figures include shipments under various United States foreign aid programs, but exclude those to territories and possessions. *a)* Commercial and government exports ; *b)* exports for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies. — [2] Data for 1956 and 1957 are for the former French Zone. From 1958 data are for all Morocco. — [3] Excluding imports through free zones (*perímetros libres*).

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent une évaluation du commerce mondial. En 1958, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 91% des exportations et 87% des importations totales.

[1] Y compris les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des Etats-Unis, mais non compris les expéditions vers les possessions et territoires américains. *a)* Exportations commerciales et du gouvernement ; *b)* exportations à titre de secours ou de dons par des particuliers ou des organisations privées. — [2] Les données pour 1956 et 1957 se rapportent à l'ancienne zone française. A partir de 1958, les données se réfèrent à tout le Maroc. — [3] Non compris les importations par les zones franches (*perímetros libres*).

Table 16. - Potatoes: Trade, annually 1956-59, and quarterly, 1957-60

Tableau 16. - Pommes de terre: Commerce, par année, 1956-59, et par trimestre, 1957-60

Country — Pays	1956	1957	1958	1959	1957	1958			1959			1960		
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	7.5	9.5	16.2	0.2	0.2	9.0	13.3	13.3	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1
Belgium-Luxembourg	132.5	48.2	282.4	130.9	32.9	49.1	124.6	192.6	75.9	100.2	126.0	3.2	7.1	42.7
Denmark	67.0	74.3	193.5	149.3	34.0	49.5	112.9	114.5	60.7	86.0	91.3	29.9	50.0	54.0
France	266.2	253.9	226.6	237.9	152.4	55.9	66.7	133.3	40.5	54.9	122.6	52.3	78.1	191.4
Germany, Western	43.9	41.4	105.8	32.4	23.4	10.1	76.4	90.9	8.8	12.7	12.8	7.4	9.6	9.6
Ireland	39.1	50.7	37.2	42.1	19.8	9.4	11.4	12.1	7.9	9.3	9.4	29.1	35.2	...
Italy	148.7	144.5	176.0	280.9	140.5	4.6	145.5	157.8	18.1	189.5	248.9	10.1	201.7	222.3
Netherlands	689.2	349.7	679.9	630.1	163.0	108.8	276.1	319.9	212.3	344.6	383.3	104.3	157.1	186.5
Poland	35.2	54.4	90.8	183.2	33.7	—	28.2	28.2	1.0	43.4	46.7	4.6	42.3	51.9
Spain	99.5	166.8	88.7	107.6	164.4	14.8	87.9	88.3	6.4	96.2	96.9	14.3	111.1	...
Switzerland	22.0	28.2	62.2	99.2	3.8	0.4	3.1	5.7	23.8	25.3	33.6	1.6	6.9	9.8
United Kingdom[1]	75.9	73.2	56.9	44.7	37.5	21.0	21.8	21.8	13.6	13.8	13.8	35.8	38.9	38.9
Total	*1 626.7*	*1 294.8*	*2 016.2*	*1 938.5*	*805.6*	*332.6*	*967.9*	*1 178.4*	*469.0*	*975.9*	*1 185.3*	*292.6*	*738.1*	*...*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	176.8	116.4	186.1	104.6	57.6	89.3	138.0	143.6	30.0	56.4	62.4	15.5	24.5	26.4
United States	153.0	136.1	123.7	134.3	106.6	10.0	52.8	87.5	20.7	68.1	105.1	27.2	116.7	147.0
Total	*329.8*	*252.5*	*309.8*	*238.9*	*164.2*	*99.3*	*190.8*	*231.1*	*50.7*	*124.5*	*167.5*	*42.7*	*141.2*	*173.4*
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	76.7	13.4	7.0	34.2	11.9	—	3.9	7.0	—	1.0	21.7	20.6	53.4	106.9
ASIA														
Cyprus	36.4	42.0	25.1	53.6	40.8	0.3	22.6	24.7	6.0	36.3	50.1	14.1	48.5	52.1
Japan	27.8	23.1	29.5	27.4	15.0	7.4	14.3	23.6	9.1	13.3	22.5	2.8	7.3	17.4
Total	*64.2*	*65.1*	*54.6*	*81.0*	*55.8*	*7.7*	*36.9*	*48.3*	*15.1*	*49.6*	*72.6*	*16.9*	*55.8*	*69.5*
AFRICA														
Algeria	77.5	64.0	59.9	71.6	63.4	6.5	57.0	57.0	5.2	71.3	71.5	5.3	72.2	72.3
Morocco[2]	7.0	9.2	30.6	62.1	8.9	12.1	28.9	30.4	11.4	54.7	56.6	32.5	51.2	52.9
Union of South Africa	25.5	24.5	7.5	17.7	23.5	3.2	6.1	7.0	7.5	14.2	16.9	...	10.2	...
United Arab Rep.: Egypt	56.7	39.6	45.1	99.3	37.6	9.2	39.3	40.9	59.5	96.6	98.8	43.0	141.0	145.7
Total	*166.7*	*137.3*	*143.1*	*250.7*	*133.4*	*31.0*	*131.3*	*135.3*	*83.6*	*236.8*	*243.8*	*36.0*	*274.6*	*...*
WORLD TOTAL	**2 207**	**2 058**	**2 816**	**2 830**	**1 365**	**525**	**1 480**	**1 780**	**690**	**1 545**	**1 880**	**510**	**1 405**	**1 750**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	21.0	25.2	16.9	34.2	24.2	0.1	14.6	14.9	1.0	24.2	25.2	2.0	20.3	25.5
Belgium-Luxembourg	108.6	108.1	115.9	145.2	44.5	18.7	37.8	39.5	20.8	56.7	60.2	35.4	87.8	90.2
France	189.8	163.6	328.5	284.1	134.0	54.9	212.1	212.6	109.4	199.1	214.4	35.0	138.3	140.0
Germany, Western	197.7	146.9	173.8	472.4	125.8	8.3	67.0	69.6	36.0	188.4	250.0	55.6	233.1	273.9
Italy	131.9	106.6	111.9	49.8	31.3	23.9	44.0	48.4	6.7	8.2	9.6	6.9	8.8	12.1
Portugal	28.4	34.1	21.9	19.0	27.8	16.9	17.2	17.2	11.4	11.7	11.8	30.3	57.2	58.7
Spain	81.4	62.2	96.4	55.9	34.8	19.4	37.7	61.7	26.0	31.5	31.5	17.7	29.9	...
Sweden	77.3	10.6	108.1	133.5	5.6	21.9	63.4	79.2	38.4	81.1	92.7	42.1	71.5	71.8
Switzerland	64.9	34.3	39.5	31.9	8.2	3.6	14.0	14.3	2.4	6.8	7.3	1.4	4.3	4.7
United Kingdom	492.2	204.7	737.6	538.4	195.9	142.9	558.9	592.3	234.2	501.3	533.1	43.6	250.2	264.8
Total	*1 393.2*	*896.3*	*1 750.5*	*1 764.4*	*632.1*	*310.6*	*1 066.7*	*1 149.7*	*486.3*	*1 109.0*	*1 235.8*	*270.0*	*901.4*	*980.0*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	82.0	91.9	72.3	88.8	85.5	5.6	43.9	65.3	7.1	48.9	75.7	18.7	103.0	142.1
United States	123.2	75.3	116.4	41.8	28.5	60.0	97.2	99.6	14.2	25.7	26.1	7.5	11.0	11.1
Total	*205.2*	*167.2*	*188.7*	*130.6*	*114.0*	*65.6*	*141.1*	*164.9*	*21.3*	*74.6*	*101.8*	*26.2*	*114.0*	*153.2*
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	6.2	29.9	7.2	—	0.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	—	—	—	0.2	0.2	0.2
Brazil	20.3	7.6	3.8	4.9	4.9	*0.8	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.5	2.3	...	...	...
Uruguay	58.7	67.7	35.3	47.4	46.8	1.7	15.5	*26.8	17.0	18.1	30.6	12.5	26.6	...
Venezuela	24.5	19.7	19.9	20.9	7.3	—	—	0.1	7.3	8.5	8.5	...	...	...
Total	*109.7*	*124.9*	*66.2*	*73.2*	*59.2*	*5.6*	*20.4*	*31.9*	*25.8*	*28.1*	*41.4*	*...*	*...*	*...*

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 16. - Potatoes : Trade, annually 1956-59, and quarterly, 1957-60 (concluded)

Tableau 16. - Pommes de terre: Commerce, par année, 1956-59, et par trimestre, 1957-60 (fin)

Country — Pays	1956	1957	1958	1959	1957	1958			1959			1960		
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
IMPORTING COUNTRIES (*concl.*)														
ASIA														
Ceylon	30.8	36.7	44.0	47.9	26.8	11.5	20.0	30.5	10.9	23.2	36.3	12.9	28.9	42.3
Fed. of Malaya and Singapore	37.3	33.5	33.4	31.8	24.2	7.1	14.6	24.2	7.2	15.2	23.8	9.0	16.0	...
Hong Kong	17.0	15.8	17.7	20.1	10.3	4.0	6.7	11.8	3.1	7.4	13.9	4.6	7.6	14.4
Total	*85.1*	*86.0*	*95.1*	*99.8*	*61.3*	*22.6*	*41.3*	*66.5*	*21.2*	*45.8*	*74.0*	*26.5*	*52.5*	...
AFRICA														
Algeria	119.6	156 8	192.4	178.5	88.0	47.1	55.5	107.7	54.5	63.4	101.9	38.3	49.4	122.9
Morocco[2]	38.4	35.2	35.0	20.8	20.1	3.2	5.1	7.5	10.0	10.2	10.2	5.2	5.5	8.8
Tunisia	27.8	17.9	15.3	12.1	11.1	3.6	3.7	6.6	3.8	4.4	4.7	2.8	2.9	4.8
United Arab Rep.: Egypt	8.7	8.8	21.1	13.5	8.8	14.9	14.9	14.9	8.5	8.5	8.5	11.4	11.4	11.4
Total	*194.5*	*218.7*	*263.8*	*224.9*	*128.0*	*68.8*	*79.2*	*136.7*	*76.8*	*86.5*	*125.3*	*57.7*	*69.2*	*147.9*
WORLD TOTAL	**2 397**	**1 927**	**2 700**	**2 630**	**1 285**	**540**	**1 540**	**1 770**	**725**	**1 530**	**1 810**	**460**	**1 345**	**1 600**

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing : world totals represent estimates of total trade in potatoes. The countries shown accounted for about 90% of world exports and 88% of world imports in 1958.

[1] Excluding potatoes for consumption. – [2] Data for 1956 and 1957 are for the former French Zone. From 1958 data are for all Morocco.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial en pommes de terre. Pour 1958, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 90% des exportations mondiales et 88% des importations mondiales.

[1] Non compris les pommes de terre pour la consommation. – [2] Les données pour 1956 et 1957 se rapportent à l'ancienne zone française. A partir de 1958, les données se réfèrent à tout le Maroc.

Table 18 - Cotton (*concluded from p. 39*)

NOTE: Data are taken from national sources as well as from *Cotton*, quarterly statistical bulletin of the International Cotton Advisory Committee, Washington. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in cotton. The countries shown accounted for about 85% of total exports and imports in 1958.

[1] Beginning 1958, converted from running bales at 500 lb. per bale.

Tableau 18 - Coton (*suite de la p. 39*)

NOTE: Les données proviennent de sources nationales ainsi que de *Cotton*, le bulletin trimestriel de statistique du Comité consultatif international du coton, Washington. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent une évaluation du commerce mondial. En 1958, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 85% des exportations et des importations totales.

[1] A partir de 1958, les données ont été converties à partir de balles courantes de 500 lb.

Table 17. - Sugar (raw basis): Trade, annually, 1956-59, and quarterly, 1957-60

Tableau 17. - Sucre (brut): Commerce, par année, 1956-59, et par trimestre, 1957-60

Country — Pays	1956	1957	1958	1959	1957	1958			1959			1960		
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Belgium-Luxembourg	129.4	78.9	110.1	113.6	41.6	13.7	37.5	61.6	22.9	68.1	103.7	14.3	28.2	36.3
Denmark	31.7	66.8	71.9	27.8	52.7	9.4	23.4	61.0	8.1	15.0	23.9	3.7	8.2	17.9
France	691.8	529.2	491.9	436.2	369.5	133.3	251.4	357.7	89.7	201.2	325.9	107.1	207.1	343.7
Hungary	42.8	10.4	30.4	68.2	3.5	0.2	14.9	28.7	3.3	10.2	15.3	36.6	66.2	89.5
Italy	0.6	360.8	7.1	15.8	358.7	3.4	6.8	6.9	4.1	9.4	13.7	—	—	—
Netherlands	49.3	31.2	30.0	33.6	15.1	6.3	17.0	22.9	10.3	16.7	23.8	19.1	64.1	107.7
Poland [1]	66.2	106.3	241.4	305.8	1.4	46.3	99.4	116.7	55.6	114.9	159.3	51.2	75.3	102.0
United Kingdom	644.7	747.5	620.4	595.8	555.4	121.1	281.3	470.4	128.7	279.8	451.6	177.6	283.9	443.0
Total	*1 656.5*	*1 931.1*	*1 603.2*	*1 596.8*	*1 397.9*	*333.7*	*731.7*	*1 125.9*	*322.7*	*715.3*	*1 117.2*	*409.6*	*733.0*	*1 140.1*
U.S.S.R.	189.6	207.1	217.8	214.4	136.7	86.2	468.5	201.2	60.9	115.8	133.7	*76.9	*118.3	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Barbados [3]	141.9	195.3	145.4	170.0	183.1	10.9	84.6	127.6	24.6	98.9	144.8	18.9	*94.3	...
Cuba	5 381.6	5 407.0	5 615.1	*4 951.9	4 643.1	*1 542.6	*3 291.5	*4 701.1	*812.0	*2 355.6	*3 875.9	*1 480.6	*3 404.7	*4 469.3
Dominican Republic	696.4	770.3	670.4	670.7	655.9	153.8	410.9	*573.8	233.1	483.4	591.3	†*174.5	465.9	...
Guadeloupe	123.3	113.0	113.7	135.5	112.8	4.6	87.3	113.4	32.3	103.9	128.7	38.9	122.4	...
Haiti	27.9	24.3	*6.5	*6.2	*24.3	*4.5	*4.5	*6.5	—	*3.2	*3.2	—	...	...
Jamaica	379.0	308.1	272.1	317.4	274.9	64.0	234.1	256.1	59.2	213.9	297.2	79.5	223.7	326.8
Martinique	72.1	59.2	60.5	69.3	59.1	19.7	58.1	60.4	13.3	152.1	68.7	5.3	32.7	...
Mexico	32.6	100.3	179.6	155.2	61.9	64.4	119.9	137.8	46.5	*103.3	*118.2	37.8	*61.4	*447.5
Trinidad and Tobago	150.0	144.5	160.7	153.9	144.4	62.3	142.7	154.5	64.0	148.8	153.7	56.8	150.3	181.7
Total	*7 004.8*	*7 122.0*	*7 224.0*	*6 630.1*	*6 159.5*	*1 926.8*	*4 433.6*	*6 131.2*	*1 285.0*	*3 563.1*	*5 381.7*	*1 892.3*	*4 560.0*	...
SOUTH AMERICA														
Brazil	18.7	423.9	758.2	616.6	254.3	218.6	352.2	515.2	189.5	315.0	500.6	†*245.0	†*402.5	†*524.4
British Guiana	249.9	259.6	305.1	259.1	161.5	46.3	104.1	196.0	32.9	100.6	160.8	48.5	125.8	†*206.1
Peru	433.6	501.3	414.5	482.5	*377.7	108.6	198.2	266.2	124.8	226.0	320.3	110.2	221.3	341.6
Total	*702.2*	*1 184.8*	*1 477.8*	*1 358.2*	*793.5*	*373.5*	*654.5*	*977.4*	*347.2*	*641.6*	*981.7*	*403.7*	*749.6*	*1 072.1*
ASIA														
China: Taiwan	738.7	865.1	789.2	*665.7	608.8	*248.6	*429.9	*603.9	*301.5	*501.2	*595.4	*336.3	*557.8	...
Hong Kong	64.9	61.3	63.1	54.6	50.1	16.4	31.8	46.4	8.6	26.5	39.1	13.5	27.2	43.3
India	21.8	162.8	42.1	19.0	162.9	0.4	0.4	8.6	12.2	18.6	19.0	—	0.2	0.2
Indonesia	171.7	146.8	88.6	39.8	69.1	17.3	17.3	75.0	—	—	4.2	6.4	13.9	*33.7
Philippines	919.7	668.9	903.8	919.2	594.4	*265.1	599.9	*796.9	233.0	547.5	†*795.8	†*236.6	635.0	...
Total	*1 916.8*	*1 904.9*	*1 886.8*	*1 698.3*	*1 485.3*	*547.8*	*1 079.3*	*1 530.8*	*555.3*	*1 193.8*	*1 453.5*	*592.8*	*1 234.1*	...
AFRICA														
Angola	31.8	40.7	34.0	29.9	21.9	4.3	12.9	19.8	3.5	6.7	12.0	8.7	17.4	...
Mauritius	540.3	585.7	523.1	511.1	304.7	80.0	85.0	261.7	33.3	65.0	251.0	47.6	102.3	†*208.3
Mozambique	98.2	122.3	132.4	101.4	75.7	22.4	46.6	93.6	9.8	*40.8	71.7	20.2	32.2	77.2
Reunion	185.8	196.7	191.2	156.6	112.4	60.2	63.7	86.7	28.0	28.8	71.2	62.3	131.7	...
Union of South Africa	182.9	148.7	241.3	249.3	89.7	12.4	38.2	132.8	58.1	118.6	188.4	64.4	146.7	†*194.9
Total	*1 039.0*	*1 094.1*	*1 122.0*	*1 048.3*	*604.4*	*179.3*	*246.4*	*594.6*	*132.7*	*259.9*	*595.1*	*203.2*	*430.3*	...
OCEANIA														
Australia	750.9	905.8	700.9	655.6	639.0	140.9	199.1	471.6	155.8	296.1	463.3	172.1	355.6	†*571.9
Fiji	132.2	176.4	188.0	186.4	94.8	18.3	22.3	83.7	14.0	23.6	112.4	52.1	83.2	†*114.0
Total	*883.1*	*1 082.2*	*888.9*	*842.0*	*733.8*	*159.2*	*221.4*	*555.3*	*169.8*	*319.7*	*575.7*	*224.2*	*438.8*	*685.9*
WORLD TOTAL	**14 097**	**15 415**	**15 541**	**14 510**	**12 000**	**3 885**	**8 445**	**11 980**	**3 115**	**7 375**	**11 090**	**4 120**	**8 955**	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 17. - Sugar (raw basis): Trade, annually, 1956-59, and quarterly, 1957-60 (concluded)

Tableau 17. - Sucre (brut): Commerce, par année, 1956-59, et par trimestre, 1957-60 (fin)

Country — Pays	1956	1957	1958	1959	1957	1958			1959			1960		
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	58.7	53.8	24.8	10.2	42.4	22.1	22.3	22.7	9.5	9.6	19.9	0.3	0.5	0.9
Belgium-Luxembourg	45.1	56.4	53.1	66.6	55.7	8.7	47.0	50.7	2.6	28.1	42.6	63.7	105.0	129.9
Finland	145.3	136.2	154.0	137.6	†117.6	†30.9	†73.0	†126.2	37.3	69.6	†122.4	26.2	49.5	...
France	343.9	549.5	457.9	537.7	457.6	88.8	245.8	353.6	108.4	229.3	332.8	263.8	525.4	691.8
Germany, Western	284.0	573.9	33.9	162.7	563.0	3.2	7.6	17.6	15.0	65.6	139.4	36.9	74.8	104.8
Hungary	56.5	35.7	51.5	10.9	27.2	12.2	33.3	48.5	3.3	10.9	10.9	4.8	16.4	26.3
Ireland	45.5	46.1	44.0	65.6	46.1	—	29.8	35.6	6.5	61.2	65.6	—	26.1	—
Netherlands	227.9	293.1	252.0	162.3	243.3	47.6	112.7	208.4	37.7	81.7	126.7	58.5	105.6	156.5
Norway	172.5	139.6	148.2	153.9	105.7	23.3	57.0	116.8	28.3	57.7	118.6	22.2	55.5	116.7
Portugal	127.4	138.5	141.5	140.0	96.8	31.4	80.0	99.8	26.9	60.6	97.5	34.4	76.4	113.5
Spain	22.2	39.0	149.5	42.0	4.6	5.9	32.8	61.5	16.7	17.3	35.4	9.6	13.0	...
Switzerland	224.1	210.4	245.0	194.6	158.2	48.4	118.3	198.8	38.2	97.4	158.5	36.5	95.8	168.7
United Kingdom	2 371.8	2 919.3	2 716.8	2 588.2	2 118.3	703.9	1 402.9	2 013.9	640.1	1 334.5	1 991.4	532.8	1 225.1	1 799.5
Total	*4 124.9*	*5 191.5*	*4 472.2*	*4 272.3*	*4 036.5*	*1 026.4*	*2 262.5*	*3 354.1*	*970.5*	*2 123.5*	*3 251.7*	*1 089.7*	*2 369.1*	...
U.S.S.R.	347.0	671.0	394.6	334.8	670.8	29.2	169.4	213.9	18.4	22.1	44.4	[2]258.3	[2]774.2	...
NORTH AMERICA														
Canada[3]	663.2	637.9	678.2	700.2	450.0	62.0	273.8	457.7	68.0	325.8	537.4	68.9	310.3	440.3
United States	3 785.3	3 779.1	4 321.3	4 169.6	3 133.9	1 182.1	2 411.2	3 542.8	1 015.9	2 301.4	3 605.5	1 096.8	2 442.5	3 519.4
Total	*4 448.4*	*4 417.0*	*4 999.5*	*4 869.8*	*3 583.9*	*1 244.1*	*2 685.0*	*4 000.5*	*1 083.9*	*2 627.2*	*4 142.9*	*1 165.7*	*2 752.8*	*3 959.7*
SOUTH AMERICA														
Chile	79.4	246.8	134.6	112.1	*197.0	*21.0	41.8	91.7	*28.0	*56.0	*84.1	3.7	75.2	...
ASIA														
Ceylon	205.7	136.1	201.3	188.0	115.8	53.9	69.4	150.7	55.4	93.2	147.9	62.3	103.5	177.6
Fed. of Malaya and Singapore	256.1	218.1	274.8	234.3	169.5	69.0	144.6	195.6	45.9	98.3	165.4	64.5	130.4	—
Hong Kong	125.0	112.9	140.2	92.1	97.4	38.0	51.0	90.1	10.5	30.8	67.4	30.7	46.1	92.1
India	28.4	16.7	—	—	16.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iran	292.5	241.5	255.9	271.8	*220.3	*116.9	*165.7	*212.0	75.4	137.5	199.1	...	...	...
Iraq	152.7	157.2	188.4	182.9	114.4	48.6	90.6	146.3	50.8	96.9	146.2	63.5	141.8	...
Japan	1 146.2	1 117.1	1 171.0	1 216.6	829.4	266.0	556.9	890.7	336.9	565.0	896.4	338.5	574.6	936.6
Lebanon	33.3	28.5	26.2	31.3	20.6	11.2	19.2	20.7	2.7	6.5	9.4	...	5.3	...
Pakistan	95.0	101.0	57.7	—	72.0	*14.4	*28.8	*43.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	*2 334.9*	*2 129.1*	*2 315.5*	*2 217.0*	*1 656.1*	*618.0*	*1 126.2*	*1 749.4*	*577.6*	*1 028.2*	*1 631.8*	...	...	...
AFRICA														
Algeria	171.7	216.9	208.5	†202.7	148.9	42.2	92.0	137.3	†46.3	†101.9	†151.0	†48.3	†106.4	†162.1
Former French West Africa														
Ivory Coast	11.0	14.4	16.2	20.3	10.4	5.1	9.3	12.1	7.1	13.5	17.7	9.0	10.9	...
Senegal - Mali	63.8	78.5	77.2	81.6	59.4	23.6	45.3	61.6	21.8	44.0	62.9	26.3	...	...
Morocco[4]	317.4	344.0	338.5	341.2	253.9	83.9	154.5	237.0	116.2	189.2	248.0	99.1	188.9	265.2
Sudan	124.3	114.4	112.2	126.5	98.7	27.0	59.8	83.4	30.2	66.2	93.6	32.1	56.9	...
Tunisia	77.3	72.1	78.9	83.8	60.4	6.2	15.7	46.2	25.8	39.7	63.9	20.8	35.6	60.1
Total	*765.5*	*840.3*	*831.5*	*856.1*	*631.7*	*188.0*	*376.6*	*577.6*	*247.4*	*454.5*	*637.1*	*235.6*	...	...
OCEANIA														
New Zeland	96.2	100.0	111.4	96.4	92.1	—	52.1	83.1	20.9	48.9	62.4	20.3	45.6	...
WORLD TOTAL	**13 723**	**14 997**	**15 154**	**14 705**	**11 990**	**3 575**	**7 675**	**11 265**	**3 395**	**7 330**	**11 360**	**3 945**	**8 780**	...

NOTE : Sugar includes solid beet and cane sugar, generally excluding low-grade sugars unless otherwise specified. Refined sugar has been converted to raw basis by factors of 1.070 for the United States and 1.087 for other countries. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in sugar. The countries shown accounted for about 93% of world exports and 87% of world imports in 1958.

† Tel quel.

[1] Official data received by questionnaire, including exports to the U.S.S.R. – [2] Source : *Statistical Bulletin* of the International Sugar Council. – [3] Includes fancy molasses converted into sugar equivalent. – [4] Data for 1956 and 1957 are for the former French Zone. From 1958 data are for all Morocco.

NOTE : On entend par sucre le sucre de betterave et le sucre de canne à l'état solide à l'exclusion des sucres grossiers, à moins d'indication contraire. Les quantités de sucre raffiné ont été converties en équivalent de sucre brut à raison de 1,070 pour les Etats-Unis et de 1,087 pour les autres pays. Les totaux par continent comprennent seulement les pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 93% des exportations mondiales et 87% des importations mondiales en 1958.

† Tel quel.

[1] Données officielles fournies en réponse à un questionnaire, y compris les exportations à l'U.R.S.S. – [2] Source : *Bulletin de statistique* du Conseil international des sucres. – [3] Y compris les mélasses concentrées (*fancy molasses*) converties en équivalent de sucre. – [4] Les données pour 1956 et 1957 se rapportent à l'ancienne zone française. A partir de 1958, les données se réfèrent à tout le Maroc.

Table 18. - Cotton (lint): Trade, annually, 1956-59, and quarterly, 1957-60

Tableau 18. - Coton (fibre) : Commerce, par année, 1956-59, et par trimestre, 1957-60

Country — Pays	1956	1957	1958	1959	1957	1958			1959			1960		
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
El Salvador	27.9	25.2	29.7	44.0	20.5	10.3	17.2	21.9	17.4	40.7	*44.0	11.3	22.9	29.0
Mexico	421.9	283.9	341.0	405.5	174.9	65.4	120.9	240.9	74.6	137.9	313.9	36.5	52.2	...
Nicaragua	36.3	36.0	42.7	61.7	34.7	10.4	27.3	35.7	24.3	59.4	61.7	7.4	...	...
United States[1]	1 032.7	1 572.6	1 042.8	834.9	1 205.5	328.1	661.4	863.2	162.7	328.3	433.0	615.9	1 000.2	1 223.2
Total	*1 518.8*	*1 917.7*	*1 456.2*	*1 346.1*	*1 435.6*	*414.2*	*826.8*	*1 161.7*	*279.0*	*566.3*	*852.6*	*671.1*	...	...
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	0.5	10.5	2.5	9.5	10.5	—	—	0.1	4.4	6.9	8.2	2.3	5.8	7.0
Brazil	142.9	66.2	40.2	77.6	58.0	17.2	24.7	37.6	0.6	21.0	62.7	...	...	...
Peru	108.0	80.2	106.2	116.2	61.3	12.7	41.2	78.8	14.3	50.5	83.2	1.8	2.2	3.1
Total	*251.4*	*156.9*	*148.9*	*203.3*	*129.8*	*29.9*	*65.9*	*116.5*	*19.3*	*78.4*	*154.1*	...	...	...
ASIA														
Burma	23.3	10.2	7.1	11.7	7.3	1.6	3.7	6.5	1.7	6.1	11.1	6.2	10.0	...
India	71.3	40.3	72.8	58.6	40.2	9.0	36.0	58.1	18.5	32.5	49.7	10.6	19.7	22.2
Iran	38.5	44.2	38.9	48.4	*34.9	23.5	30.1	*35.0	7.0	10.5	29.8	...	...	...
Pakistan	131.8	114.7	97.4	54.2	93.6	21.9	49.6	78.0	18.4	35.9	47.1	25.6	63.2	82.4
Turkey	34.6	60.6	34.5	97.5	51.1	0.4	2.3	13.2	18.6	41.9	52.9	35.8	40.6	43.2
United Arab Rep.: Syria	56.2	81.6	78.1	90.9	48.4	22.2	55.9	56.6	23.5	54.3	58.7	25.3	42.1	51.0
Total	*355.7*	*351.6*	*328.8*	*361.3*	*275.5*	*78.6*	*177.6*	*247.4*	*87.7*	*181.2*	*249.3*	...	...	...
AFRICA														
Angola	5.6	7.4	5.0	6.4	3.2	0.8	1.0	1.6	1.5	2.2	3.2	3.4	3.8	...
Congo (ex-Belgian)	50.7	38.0	33.2	50.0	30.0	8.0	15.3	25.4	6.7	21.8	37.2	...	...	...
Former French Equatorial Afr.	(37.5)	(33.9)	(39.2)	(40.3)	(30.2)	(7.9)	(24.9)	(34.0)	(7.1)	(22.9)	(32.9)	(5.0)	(16.2)	...
Central African Rep.	13.8	12.5	11.2	16.2	11.0	1.0	5.3	8.8	1.8	6.7	11.8	0.8	5.0	...
Chad	23.7	21.4	28.0	24.1	19.2	6.9	19.6	25.2	5.3	16.2	21.1	4.2	11.2	...
Mozambique	22.7	31.6	36.0	35.1	14.7	7.6	8.6	23.1	*7.2	*10.2	15.3	7.7	10.5	25.0
Nigeria,	28.3	25.6	34.2	37.5	22.4	7.7	13.9	25.0	10.0	23.2	31.7	4.4	19.6	...
Sudan	113.8	62.6	83.7	179.8	43.8	13.9	48.9	69.9	27.1	89.2	150.2	9.3	52.1	...
Tanganyika	28.3	27.6	32.6	31.2	13.8	6.9	9.2	16.5	7.2	8.7	17.1	8.7	13.5	26.2
Uganda	68.3	61.1	70.3	67.7	53.6	12.2	40.6	55.0	31.1	60.9	66.5	16.7	34.6	55.7
United Arab Rep.: Egypt	234.8	264.1	281.4	317.9	187.9	62.3	131.0	184.8	70.4	165.7	228.2	114.4	235.1	290.3
Total	*593.1*	*553.3*	*617.8*	*769.1*	*400.9*	*127.7*	*294.8*	*437.3*	*170.1*	*407.9*	*585.5*	*170.0*	*410.0*	...
WORLD TOTAL	**3 176**	**3 413**	**3 008**	**3 135**	**2 265**	**765**	**1 610**	**2 315**	**620**	**1 380**	**2 055**	**1 080**	**1 945**	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	24.2	23.9	26.5	24.6	18.5	8.3	15.7	21.5	6.4	12.8	18.9	8.1	15.6	21.2
Belgium-Luxembourg	97.4	111.8	76.9	90.4	86.0	24.8	36.1	51.3	24.2	40.8	61.6	34.5	55.4	76.3
Czechoslovakia	78.0	83.0	89.0	105.0	54.0	31.0	49.0	59.0	22.0	46.0	63.0	23.0	44.0	50.0
Denmark	7.8	9.9	7.5	8.6	7.3	3.4	4.5	5.7	1.9	3.9	6.3	3.5	5.0	7.4
Finland	14.9	16.2	15.3	18.0	11.4	4.6	7.0	9.4	1.8	6.0	8.4	6.8	11.3	...
France	283.3	312.9	290.0	249.4	269.6	64.0	153.8	224.4	52.4	109.9	161.9	111.1	190.3	244.6
Germany, Western	292.3	355.3	291.0	301.2	264.0	41.0	162.4	223.1	51.6	131.3	200.2	123.8	196.0	262.5
Hungary	40.0	40.2	52.5	51.9	29.0	16.1	28.8	32.9	16.5	30.3	36.2	22.4	35.9	41.1
Italy	183.0	190.1	158.0	166.4	146.9	48.1	87.6	123.3	50.8	95.4	130.1	90.5	176.5	227.8
Netherlands	70.8	80.0	70.5	75.4	65.2	26.1	41.2	54.4	17.9	37.7	55.6	30.8	49.4	66.0
Norway	4.5	5.3	4.1	4.2	4.4	1.5	2.3	2.9	1.2	2.1	2.7	1.7	2.9	3.5
Poland	85.8	121.4	105.0	105.2	68.6	33.9	53.9	73.7	28.0	52.5	62.3	24.2	57.0	79.9
Portugal	39.8	47.2	48.0	49.1	34.2	16.3	23.2	31.3	14.0	24.6	33.9	15.9	24.6	34.4
Spain	45.8	56.8	74.1	72.9	49.9	14.8	27.8	54.2	30.4	50.0	70.4	0.1	5.1	...
Sweden	26.4	34.2	29.5	17.5	25.5	12.5	18.5	25.4	7.0	10.7	12.5	12.7	19.3	23.2
Switzerland	45.8	48.4	35.7	32.2	31.9	12.2	18.4	25.3	7.0	12.6	17.5	17.4	23.6	31.0
United Kingdom	341.6	379.0	264.7	282.1	298.0	83.3	155.7	218.1	58.9	127.8	203.3	88.7	156.1	219.7
Yugoslavia	34.6	39.4	38.3	48.8	38.0	9.1	18.4	36.6	8.5	30.2	45.0	11.8	13.2	25.1
Total	*1 716.0*	*1 955.0*	*1 676.6*	*1 702.9*	*1 502.4*	*451.0*	*904.3*	*1 272.5*	*400.5*	*824.6*	*1 189.6*	*627.0*	*1 031.2*	...
N. and CENT AMERICA														
Canada	87.5	78.5	70.7	71.6	54.5	19.2	43.2	53.1	18.1	43.3	58.2	23.7	45.5	57.8
United States	21.3	36.6	31.2	30.5	19.1	2.8	4.5	28.3	1.3	3.1	29.8	2.8	4.1	10.8
Total	*108.8*	*115.1*	*101.9*	*102.1*	*73.6*	*22.0*	*47.7*	*81.4*	*19.4*	*46.4*	*88.0*	*26.5*	*49.6*	*68.6*
SOUTH AMERICA														
Colombia	12.4	14.7	10.9	6.2	8.4	2.4	7.5	10.8	1.7	5.2	5.5	—	0.1	...
Uruguay	8.1	5.1	8.9	9.2	3.6	2.6	4.6	6.6	1.3	3.3	7.8	3.1	5.1	...
Total	*20.5*	*19.8*	*19.8*	*15.4*	*12.0*	*5.0*	*12.1*	*17.4*	*3.0*	*8.5*	*13.3*	*3.1*	*5.2*	...
ASIA														
Hong Kong	66.3	70.4	68.4	74.0	56.6	14.8	33.7	47.8	16.5	35.6	52.4	31.4	61.2	80.6
India	113.2	132.9	72.6	96.7	122.6	19.0	46.4	57.7	17.0	54.4	79.3	33.1	104.3	...
Indonesia	7.8	9.3	8.1	6.5	6.8	2.5	3.8	5.9	1.7	2.7	4.3	...	...	...
Israel	4.6	3.3	6.8	6.3	2.7	0.6	3.0	5.1	0.5	2.1	4.5	...	3.2	...
Japan	601.6	588.6	509.9	607.4	463.3	145.3	281.0	393.1	128.8	311.2	443.9	217.9	417.2	558.2
Korea, South	40.2	42.1	48.1	53.0	*31.6	*12.0	*24.0	*36.0	12.2	26.4	40.8	15.2	31.7	...
Lebanon	3.2	4.9	3.9	5.2	2.7	1.4	2.8	2.8	1.2	2.5	2.8	...	3.6	...
Total	*836.9*	*851.5*	*717.8*	*849.1*	*686.3*	*195.6*	*394.7*	*548.4*	*177.9*	*434.9*	*628.0*	...	*624.0*	...
AFRICA														
Union of South Africa	7.3	10.3	10.2	10.0	7.4	2.7	5.4	8.3	2.1	6.5	7.5	4.6	7.8	...
OCEANIA														
Australia	18.8	20.3	21.4	18.3	16.5	5.8	10.9	15.4	5.4	9.3	13.2	5.0	9.8	...
WORLD TOTAL	**3 029**	**3 432**	**3 005**	**3 155**	**2 655**	**805**	**1 620**	**2 290**	**710**	**1 555**	**2 270**	**1 130**	**2 075**	...

For notes, see bottom of page 36.

Pour les notes, voir au bas de la page 36.

Table 19. - Wool (actual weight) : Trade, annually, 1956-59, and quarterly, 1957-60

Tableau 19. - Laine (poids réel): Commerce, par année, 1956-59, et par trimestre, 1957-60

Country — Pays	1956	1957	1958	1959	1957	1958			1959			1960		
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Belgium-Luxembourg	15.5	15.8	12.9	17.7	12.1	3.1	6.2	9.1	4.0	8.8	13.1	4.9	10.1	14.7
France	29.5	28.8	26.3	37.3	23.1	6.4	13.0	18.7	8.5	18.6	26.5	10.7	20.2	27.1
Ireland	8.1	7.1	8.2	10.3	5.8	0.9	2.1	5.2	1.8	4.3	7.9	2.1	4.0	6.7
United Kingdom	19.6	19.6	20.8	24.3	14.0	5.6	10.3	14.8	7.1	14.3	18.4	6.9	13.9	19.0
r	27.6	25.6	20.3	21.7	19.8	5.4	10.0	16.4	3.8	10.3	16.5	6.3	12.1	16.3
Total	*100.3*	*96.9*	*88.5*	*111.3*	*74.8*	*21.4*	*41.6*	*64.2*	*25.2*	*56.3*	*82.4*	*30.9*	*60.3*	*83.8*
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	109.0	87.9	104.3	140.3	78.3	24.8	38.4	55.0	37.4	91.0	117.2	31.0	73.9	106.0
Uruguay	63.7	27.7	58.7	35.1	24.7	23.3	31.7	39.1	20.2	28.8	34.3	13.0	22.1	*27.5
Total	*172.7*	*115.6*	*163.0*	*175.4*	*103.0*	*48.1*	*70.1*	*94.1*	*57.6*	*119.8*	*151.5*	*44.0*	*96.0*	*133.5*
ASIA														
India	15.9	17.2	15.4	19.1	14.1	3.7	6.9	12.1	4.3	8.6	12.9	4.1	8.2	10.3
Pakistan	11.9	16.9	10.7	12.1	12.8	2.2	4.1	7.5	3.5	7.3	21.0	3.8	9.3	11.3
Total	*27.8*	*34.1*	*26.1*	*31.2*	*26.9*	*5.9*	*11.0*	*19.6*	*7.8*	*15.9*	*33.9*	*7.9*	*17.5*	*21.6*
AFRICA														
Union of South Africa	115.1	106.6	97 3	132.1	78.0	34.9	57.2	68.5	35.4	71.7	87.6	37.0	64.8	*74.7
OCEANIA														
Australia	528.4	602.3	524.6	627.9	426.9	144.8	270.5	359.3	159.0	311.4	421.8	172.7	316.7	*432 6
New Zealand	191.4	195.3	207.4	239.5	165.7	44.7	111.0	140.6	72.4	155.2	198.2	76.5	154.8	*206.9
Total	*719.8*	*797.6*	*732.0*	*867.4*	*592.6*	*189.5*	*381.5*	*499.9*	*231.4*	*466.6*	*620.0*	*249.2*	*471.5*	*639.5*
WORLD TOTAL	**1 253**	**1 269**	**1 212**	**1 420**	**965**	**330**	**615**	**815**	**385**	**785**	**1 050**	**400**	**765**	**1 025**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	7.5	7.8	5.6	6.0	6.4	1.4	2.9	4.6	1.7	3.8	5.0	2.0	3.3	4.6
Belgium-Luxembourg	85.7	85.8	72.8	89.6	66.9	18.4	38.1	53.1	21.2	46.5	67.2	25.9	47.7	67.7
Czechoslovakia	18.0	21.0	20.0	25.0	15.0	4.0	8.0	13.0	5.0	10.0	17.0	5.0	10.0	17.0
Denmark	1.7	1.8	1.8	3.4	1.5	0.6	0.9	1.4	0.9	1.9	2.7	0.8	1.6	2.2
France	189.5	201.1	153.6	166.0	158.0	48.3	89.7	118.9	40 0	93.2	130.2	48.1	98.1	133.6
Germany, Western	107.6	118.5	83.0	108.0	98.7	24.4	44.6	64.6	22.3	54.0	82.0	26.1	53.5	74.3
Hungary	2.5	2.6	3.0	2.4	2.2	0.8	1.3	2.1	1.0	1.5	1.9	1.4	1.7	2.4
Italy	80.2	113.5	96.9	107.3	97.0	29.6	57.2	78.6	26.8	58.4	83.9	34.0	73.8	101.8
Netherlands	15.8	14.5	11.5	16.6	12.2	3.0	5.9	8.9	4.4	10.5	13.8	3 8	7.8	11.4
Poland[1]	15.9	19.4	29.8	20.7	13.2	5.3	14.1	21.0	3.7	10.5	15.6	5.3	10.4	16.7
Sweden	5.1	4.3	5.4	5.0	3.2	2.0	3.4	4.3	1.4	2.7	4.0	1.3	2.9	3.9
Switzerland	7.4	7.3	6.3	6.2	5.7	1.8	3.9	5.2	1.5	3.3	4.8	1.8	3.6	4.7
United Kingdom	317.4	306.5	299.0	341.3	240.6	82.8	164.0	206.2	101.7	190.9	259.0	87.7	168.9	228.1
Total	*854.3*	*904.1*	*788.7*	*897.5*	*720.6*	*222.4*	*434.0*	*581.9*	*231.6*	*487.2*	*687.1*	*243.2*	*483.3*	*668.4*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	11.7	8.9	6.8	8.4	7.7	1.9	3.7	5.5	1.7	5.2	6.9	2.1	5.2	6.8
United States	155.9	123.9	116.7	167.7	101.4	28.8	53.0	75.6	43.8	94.5	131.9	43.4	78.2	110.6
Total	*167.6*	*132.8*	*123.5*	*176.1*	*109.1*	*30.7*	*56.7*	*81.1*	*45.5*	*99.7*	*138.8*	*45.5*	*83.4*	*117.4*
ASIA														
India	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.3	0.7	1.2	0.6	1.2	2.0
Japan	128.1	125.0	124.3	167.4	100.9	28.7	62.5	91.3	41.1	87.2	122.1	48.0	97.1	144.9
Total	*130.0*	*126.4*	*125.7*	*168.6*	*102.1*	*29.3*	*63.3*	*92.4*	*41.4*	*87.9*	*123.3*	*48.6*	*98.3*	*146.9*
WORLD TOTAL	**1.265**	**1.285**	**1.159**	**1.365**	**1.030**	**315**	**620**	**845**	**350**	**740**	**1.045**	**370**	**730**	**1.025**

NOTE: Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in wool. The countries shown accounted for about 91% of world exports and 90% of world imports in 1958.

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent des estimations du commerce mondial de la laine. En 1958, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 91% des exportations mondiales et 90% des importations mondiales.

[1] 1958 and 1959 including some quantities of waste.

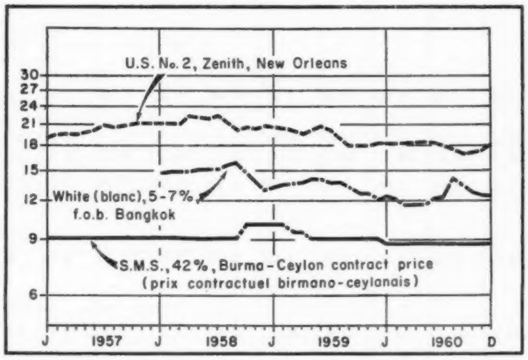
[1] En 1958 et 1959, certaines quantités de déchets sont comprises.

Price series of international significance **Séries de prix d'intérêt international**

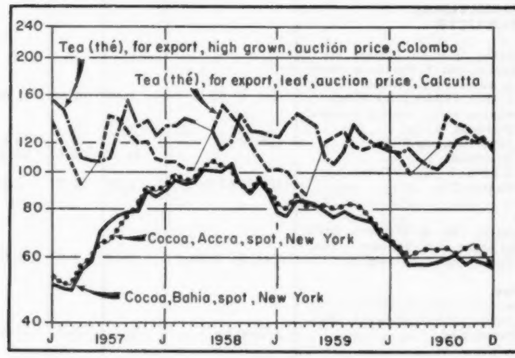
1957-60

U.S. cents per kilogram - Cents U.S. le kilogramme

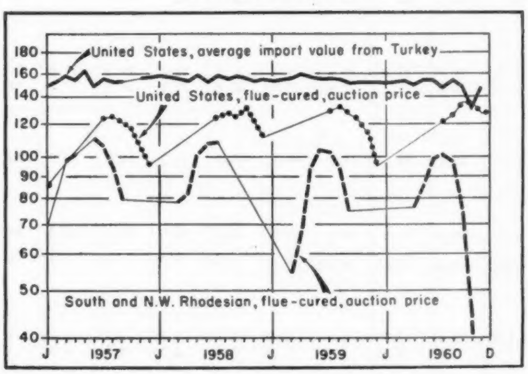
RICE - RIZ



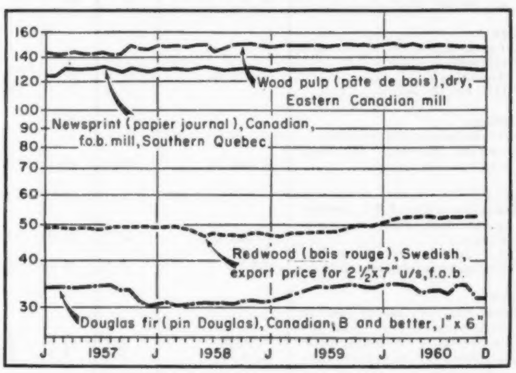
COCOA AND TEA - CACAO ET THÉ



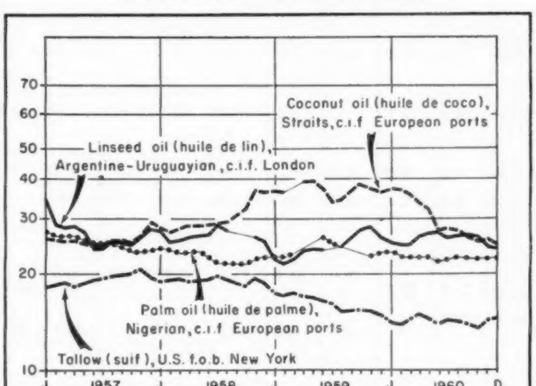
TOBACCO - TABAC



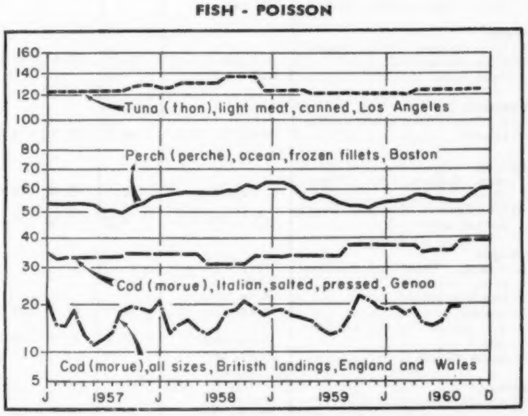
FOREST PRODUCTS - PRODUITS FORESTIERS



FATS AND OILS - MATIÈRES GRASSES



FISH - POISSON



NOTE: Please refer to price series in Table 20 for complete specifications and for quotations of recent months in original currencies. The prices of tea, as charted above, include export duty, but from October 1958, exclude, for India, excise duty. Prices of wood pulp and newsprint are in U.S. dollars per metric ton, and those of lumber (redwood and Douglas fir) in U.S. dollars per cubic meter.

NOTE: Prière de se reporter au tableau 20 pour les spécifications complètes et les prix des derniers mois dans les monnaies originales. Les prix du thé, tels qu'indiqués ci-dessus, comprennent les droits à l'exportation, mais, à partir d'octobre 1958, ils ne comprennent pas les taxes pour le thé de l'Inde. Les prix de la pâte de bois et du papier journal sont exprimés en dollars U.S. la tonne; ceux des sciages (bois rouge et pin Douglas), en dollars U.S. le mètre cube.

Table 20. - Price series of international significance | **Tableau 20. - Séries de prix** d'intérêt international

Commodity: Description of series — Produits: Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1959	1960											
		Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS														
Wheat														
Canada: No. 1 Northern, basis in store Fort William - Port Arthur, export price, (Class II)	Can. $/ 60 lb.	1.65	1.66	1.66	1.65	1.66	1.68	1.68	1.67	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.64	1.66
European ports, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.:														
Argentine, Up-River.........	£/2240 lb.	24.6	24.7	24.5	24.4	24.5	24.4	24.4	24.9	25.3	—	—	24.9	25.1
Australian		24.3	24.5	24.3	24.2	24.2	24.3	24.3	24.2	24.2	24.2	24.2	24.4	24.5
U.S.: No. 2 Hard Winter, spot, Kansas City	U.S.$/ 60 lb.	2.08	2.07	2.10	2.12	2.10	2.01	1.95	1.89	1.94	1.98	1.99	2.01	2.02
Rye														
Canada: No. 2 Western, basis in store Fort William - Port Arthur, spot, Winnipeg	Can. $/ 56 lb.	1.10	1.09	1.09	1.06	1.08	1.11	1.06	1.04	1.03	1.06	1.05	0.96	0.94
Barley														
European ports: Canadian No. 2, feed, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2240 lb.	21.4	21.5	21.4	21.2	21.7	21.8	21.4	20.7	21.4	21.2	20.5	19.9	19.7
Oats														
Canada: No. 2, Western, basis in store Fort William - Port Arthur, domestic wholesale and export price............	Can. ¢/ 34 lb.	83	84	82	82	83	84	85	85	88	86	85	77	76
Maize														
European ports, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.:														
Argentine	£/2240 lb.	21.0	21.4	21.2	21.5	21.7	21.7	21.4	21.4	21.7	22.0	21.6	21.8	21.3
U.S. No. 2, yellow		20.8	21.1	21.0	21.3	22.0	21.7	21.0	20.9	20.8	21.0	20 3	19.2	19.1
Sorghum														
European ports: U.S. Milo No. 2, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2240 lb.	19.4	19.3	19.1	19.0	19.1	19.4	18.7	18.1	18.0	18.3	18.0	17.9	18.3
Rice[1]														
Thailand: White, 5-7% broken, government standard, f.o.b. Bangkok	£/1000 kg.	43.5	44.0	43.0	41.5	41.5	41.5	43.5	44.2	51.0	48.5	46.0	44.5	44.5
U.S.: Zenith, No. 2, milled, wholesale price, New Orleans	U.S.$/ 100 lb.	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.30	8.35	8.30	8.15	7.95	7.72	7.80	7.94	8.15
Sugar[2]														
Cuba: Raw, 96°, export price to destinations other than[3] the U.S. (No. 4 contract), f.o.b.	U.S.¢/lb.	3.00	2.97	3.02	3.05	3.04	3.05	2.97	3.26	3.31	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25
U.S.: Raw, 96°, c.i.f. New York	U.S.¢/lb.	5.67	5.39	5.50	5.62	5.67	5.59	5.75	5.98	5.96	6.09	6.01	6.03	5.96
Potatoes														
Germany, Western: New crop, Italian, best quality, Munich	Marks/ 100 kg.	—	—	—	68	68	68	68	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onions														
U.K.: London, first quality														
From Netherlands...........	Sh./56-lb.	14.6	14.6	13.1	13.4	—	—	—	—	11.6	10.2	9.7	12.0	11.1
From Egypt	sack	—	—	—	20.0	18.7	13.8	16.1	—	6.5	—	—	—	—
Tomatoes														
U.K.: Canary Islands, first quality London	Pence/lb.	14.3	10.4	14.5	12.9	14.5	12.1	—	—	—	—	—	7.8	13.3
Bananas														
France: Guinea, f.o.r. French ports	F. francs/ kg.	90	[3]0.98	1.01	0.96	1.01	0.87	0.86	—	—	—	0.87	0.87	—
U.S.: Central America, f.o.b. port of entry	U.S. $/100 lb.	6.25	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.75	6.75	6.75	5.75	6.25	7.00	5.75	...
Oranges														
Germany, Western: Auction price, Hamburg:	Marks													
South African	34-kg. case	—	—	—	—	—	—	26.0	21.6	23.1	27.2	27.0	20.3	—
Spanish.....................	35-kg. case	21.6	24.7	26.4	24.8	24.4	27.5	—	—	—	—	—	20.5	20.3
U.K.: Auction price, London:	Sh./													
Israeli	39-kg. case	53.7	52.9	48.8	44.9	46.7	[4]42.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	42.9
South African	30-kg. case	—	—	—	—	—	—	48.9	33.0	40.5	39.2	42.3	31.1	30.5
Lemons														
Germany, Western: Sicilian, first class, auction price, Hamburg	Marks/ 39.5-kg. case	25.1	22.9	24.2	24.5	29.7	26.1	28.2	22.4	27.1	43.4	34.2	26.3	25.7

For notes, see end of table. — Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 20. - Price series of international significance (continued)

Tableau 20. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international (suite)

Commodity: Description of series — Produits: Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1959 Dec.	1960 Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Grapefruit														
U.K.: Auction price, London: Israeli	Sh./ 40-kg. case	46.4	47.5	43.7	43.0	44.9	38.0	—	—	—	—	—	54.4	63.4
South African		—	—	—	—	—	—	[5]36.9	—	[5]39.0	—	[5]32.0	—	—
Apples														
Germany, Western: Italian dessert, best quality, Munich	Marks/ 100 kg.	79	67	73	76	80	84	86	86	—	57	54	70	—
Raisins														
U.K.: Sultanas London: Australian, 5-Crown, ex wharf		130	120	116	123	123	120	116	124	132	136	141	143	144
Turkish, No. 9, spot	Sh./112 lb.	112	109	108	108	108	110	109	109	112	—	126	128	128
Dates														
U.S.: Iraqi Hallowi, selected, 60's[6], New York	U.S.¢/lb.	18.5	19.0	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
Soybeans														
European ports[7]: U.S. No. 2, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2240 lb.	34.3	34.0	33.2	33.3	33.8	33.9	33.1	33.3	33.7	33.4	32.3	32.8	33.7
Groundnuts														
European ports[7]: Nigerian, shelled, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2240 lb.	68.9	76.0	77.2	75.0	75.2	75.4	74.4	74.1	72.8	68.2	66.1	63.1	62.0
Linseed														
U.K.: Canadian No. I, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f., London	£/2240 lb.	57.4	55.9	55.8	55.2	55.9	55.2	52.9	51.4	53.9	51.2	49.7	48.0	47.8
Copra														
European ports[7]: Philippine, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	U.S.$/2240 lb.	243	261	252	240	217	209	192	192	191	176	176	182	171
Olive oil														
European ports: Spanish, edible, 1%, f.o.b.	£/1000 kg.	193.6	203.8	206.2	212.5	218.4	220.0	220.0	217.5	210.0	207.5	201.9	193.0	198.1
Soybean oil														
European ports: U.S. crude, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	U.S.$/2240 lb.	207	208	204	204	209	212	220	—	241	235	242	262	263
Groundnut oil														
European ports: British West African, 3-5%, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2240 lb.	108.6	121.0	123.9	122.6	120.8	121.5	121.2	121.8	121.8	117.1	112.3	110.0	109.3
Linseed oil														
U.K.: Argentine, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f. London	£/2240 lb.	94.3	90.7	90.5	93.2	94.6	97.7	97.8	94.6	95.8	95.7	94.6	89.2	87.1
Coconut oil														
European ports: Straits, 3½%, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2240 lb.	129.7	134.1	132.0	127.6	120.4	115.0	99.1	101.1	99.6	94.2	92.6	94.1	90.4
Palm oil														
European ports: Nigerian, 5%, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2240 lb.	84.4	84.5	83.2	81.5	81.5	81.5	79.6	80.3	81.8	81.2	80.5	80.4	81.0
Groundnut cake														
U.K.: Nigerian, 56% protein, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f., at ports	£/2240 lb.	37.8	37.6	33.9	33.8	34.8	35.8	36.4	37.2	37.8	37.0	35.8	34.5	33.5
Coffee														
France: Ivory Coast Robusta, ex warehouse, Le Havre[8]	F. francs/kg.	348	[9]3.44	3.40	3.40	3.38	3.41	3.44	3.41	3.45	3.47	3.49	3.50	3.44
U.S.: Spot, New York: Brazilian Santos No. 4	U.S. ¢/lb.	35.8	36.3	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.2	37.0	36.5	36.0	36.2	36.2	36.4	36.2
Colombian Manizales	U.S. ¢/lb.	44.0	45.7	46.0	45.1	45.2	44.7	44.4	44.6	45.2	44.8	44.9	44.4	43.9
Cocoa beans														
European ports: Good fermented Ghana, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	Sh./50 kg.	234	229	221	215	218	220	221	223	219	213	215	206	186
U.S.: Spot, New York: Accra	U.S. ¢/lb.	31.4	30.0	28.7	27.3	28.1	28.6	28.4	28.9	28.0	29.0	29.6	28.1	25.6
Bahia	U.S. ¢/lb.	30.9	29.8	28.2	25.9	26.1	26.0	26.3	26.9	27.5	26.1	26.6	26.3	25.5

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 20. - Price series of international significance (continued)

Tableau 20. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international (suite)

Commodity: Description of series — Produits: Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1959	1960											
		Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Tea														
Ceylon: For export, high grown, auction price,[9] Colombo.....	Rupees/lb.	2.10	2.02	2.00	2.08	1.92	1.84	1.79	1.90	2.23	2.30	2.17	2.29	2.03
India: For export, auction price[9] Calcutta	Rupees/lb.	2.35	2.26	2.13	1.89	—	—	2.26	2.84	2.71	2.62	2.48	2.38	2.29
Pepper														
U.S.: Black, Malabar, spot New York	U.S. ¢./lb.	49.5	71.0	61.6	59.8	62.4	59.3	66.1	62.8	57.5	54.2	50.0	53.5	44.4
Tobacco														
S. and N. W. Rhodesia: Flue-cured, auction price	Pence/lb.	—	—	—	—	30.2	33.6	38.6	39.4	38.0	27.8	16.0	—	—
U.S.: Flue-cured, auction price.	U.S. ¢./lb.	43.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	55.1	57.9	61.3	60.9	57.0	58.5
Cigarette leaf, unstemmed, average import value from Turkey	U.S. ¢./lb.	69.2	68.9	69.2	69.7	67.6	69.9	69.9	67.1	69.4	66.9	59.0	66.1	...
Cotton														
U.K.: c.i.f. Liverpool:														
American, Texas Middling 15/16"	Pence/lb.	22.1	21.8	21.8	21.8	22.0	21.8	21.9	21.9	21.8	22.1	22.2	22.6	22.9
Egyptian, Karnak, fully good	Pence/lb.	35.8	40.7	45.0	42.1	41.8	41.9	41.9	41.4	41.2	41.6	41.7	42.1	41.4
Flax														
U.K.: Belgian, medium, water-retted, c.i.f., at ports........	£/2240 lb.	245	245	245	241	240	240	240	240	244	246	249	252	251
Jute														
U.K.: Raw, Pakistan, mill firsts, c. & f. Dundee	£/2240 lb.	115.4	117.1	113.5	114.0	115.6	144.3	139.6	121.6	123.3	131.1	184.6	198.1	[10]187.2
Sisal														
U.K.: British East African No. 1, c.i.f. London	£/2240 lb.	97.1	100.4	103.0	103.0	103.0	103.0	102.0	99.4	102.6	103.0	103.0	102.2	[10]99.0
Silk														
U.S.: Japanese, raw, 20/22 denier, grade 2A, New York........	U.S. $/lb.	4.48	4.49	4.40	4.32	4.37	4.44	4.52	4.59	4.80	4.96	4.74	4.69	4.87
Rayon[11]														
Italy: Viscose filament, 120/28 denier, Milan	1000 lire/ 100 kg.	91.4	91.4	91.4	91.4	91.4	91.4	91.4	91.4	91.4	91.4	91.4	91.4	[10]91.4
Japan: Viscose filament, for export, ex mill	Yen/lb.	150	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	...
Wool														
U.K.: Dominion, clean:														
64's	Pence/lb.	97	96	91	93	99	93	92	88	82	82	81	84	83
50's	Pence/lb.	76	76	71	73	75	74	74	68	68	65	65	68	67
U.S.: Buenos Aires, greasy V/VI's, clean basis, in bond, Boston	U.S. ¢./lb.	78.2	81.0	81.0	81.2	82.0	82.0	82.0	82.0	82.0	80.6	76.5	76.5	76.5
Rubber														
Singapore: f.o.b., in bales:														
No. 1 R.S.S.	Straits ¢./lb.	117.1	114.1	115.1	119.0	120.0	128.9	123.9	109.4	100.1	100.9	95.1	87.2	86.1
No. 3 R.S.S.		115.5	113.2	113.6	115.6	115.3	118.7	118.8	107.8	99.0	97.9	92.9	85.5	83.6
No. 3 blanket crepe		113.7	112.4	112.0	113.4	112.0	114.0	112.4	102.5	90.8	84.7	79.5	74.2	72.0
Beef														
U.K.: Smithfield Market, London:														
Argentine, hindquarters chilled	Pence/lb.	26.6	27.4	27.7	29.9	32.6	29.4	27.5	29.1	30.4	31.5	27.6	24.7	25.9
Australian, hindquarters frozen	Pence/lb.	21.0	—	—	25.6	26.8	—	—	—	24.2	25.0	25.1	23.4	—
Lamb														
U.K.: New Zealand, frozen carcasses, Smithfield Market, London	Pence/lb.	23.9	27.8	26.1	24.2	24.1	24.4	25.8	26.8	27.2	26.3	25.4	22.6	20.7
Bacon														
U.K.: Danish, Selection A, ex quay, London Provision Exchange.....................	Sh./112 lb.	281	275	270	254	260	265	271	286	298	298	290	312	320
Tallow														
U.S.: Fancy, bulk, f.o.b. New York	U.S. ¢./lb.	6.67	6.37	6.28	6.49	6.70	6.47	6.25	6.50	6.41	6.25	6.12	6.45	6.53
Lard														
U.S.: Pure, refined, 37-lb. cans, f.a.s., New York	U.S. ¢./lb.	10.2	10.0	10.2	10.8	11.7	11.5	11.8	12.8	13.2	12.0	12.5	13.3	12.7
Hides														
U.K.: Argentine, frigorifico, ox, c. and f., at ports...........	Pence/lb.	17.2	20.4	18.9	18.9	19.4	17.3	15.2	15.3	14.8	14.2	13.2	14.1	14.8
U.S.: Native steers, heavy 58 lb. and upward, Chicago........	U.S. ¢./lb.	15.0	13.5	13.2	13.8	14.3	14.5	13.8	14.0	14.4	13.9	13.2	12.8	12.8

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 20. - Price series of international significance (continued)

Tableau 20. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international (suite)

Commodity: Description of series — Produits: Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1959 Dec.	1960 Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Butter														
U.K.: Salted, London Provision Exchange:														
Danish	Sh./112 lb.	440	413	358	331	293	293	300	323	318	298	329	336	336
New Zealand, finest		410	402	352	325	290	290	295	310	302	282	290	286	280
Cheese														
U.K.: New Zealand, waxed, finest, white, London Provision Exchange	Sh./112 lb.	301	289	250	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231
Eggs														
Denmark: Price paid producers by the Danish Egg Export Co-operative	Kr./kg.	3.31	2.71	2.38	2.44	2.62	3.12	2.78	3.46	3.94	3.91	3.85	4.16	[10]3.49
Netherlands: Producer price, Roermond auctions	Guilders/ 100 kg.	196	160	144	145	161	185	181	218	214	221	227	244	...
FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS														
Fresh and frozen fish														
U.K. - England and Wales: British landings, average unit value, all sizes:														
Cod	Sh./112 lb.	71.1	68.7	69.3	65.0	69.4	56.8	54.3	58.4	70.5	70.7	...	...	...
Haddock		90.9	95.0	93.3	71.1	73.1	74.0	68.4	75.4	74.9	77.5	...	...	...
Plaice		153.7	129.1	102.9	133.3	108.1	135.8	125.0	150.3	141.3	150.8	...	...	...
Herrings		41.5	62.1	27.4	40.8	38.8	38.2	39.4	30.6	26.7	28.0	...	...	...
U.S.: Perch (ocean), fillets, frozen, 5-lb. cellowrapped pkgs., price to primary wholesalers, Boston	U.S. ¢/lb.	24.0	24.4	24.5	25.1	25.9	25.8	25.2	25.0	24.5	24.5	26.0	27.5	27.5
Shrimp, frozen, headless 5-lb. carton, average price, Chicago	U.S. ¢/lb.	64.2	65.6	67.4	68.1	76.7	79.4	80.2	77.8	65.7	69.5	74.1	72.8	70.6
Salted fish														
Italy: Cod, salted, pressed, Genoa	1000 lire/ 100 kg.	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.5	21.8	22.2	22.2	22.2	24.0	24.0	24.0	[10]24.0
Canned fish														
U.S.: Sardines, Maine, in oil, brokers' quotations, delivered New York	U.S. $/case[13]	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.69	8.50	8.50
Tuna, light meat, solid pack, brokers to dealers Los Angeles	U.S. $/case[13]	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	...
Fish meal														
U.S.: Menhaden, 60% protein, 100-lb. burlap or paper bag, New York quotations, f.o.b. East Coast plants	U.S.$/2000 lb.	119	113	108	105	103	101	96	92	91	92	93	91	90
Fish oil														
U.S.: Menhaden, crude, tanks, f.o.b. ship, Baltimore	U.S. ¢/lb.	7.20	7.00	7.00	6.95	6.75	6.75	6.50	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.00	6.00	6.25
Whale oil														
European ports: Crude, bulk, ex tank, Rotterdam	£/1000 kg.	77.9	77.9	77.3	74.6	7.38	74.2	74.8	72.5	72.6	73.2	72.1	75.7	76.5
FOREST PRODUCTS														
Lumber														
Canada: Fir, finish B and better, 1" × 6"	Can. $/1000 board feet	146.7	148.4	148.4	149.2	149.2	147.4	147.4	147.4	144.0	152.8	152.8	142.1	142.1
Germany, Western: Edged spruce fir boards, 3 to 6 m. length, 8-18 cm. width, 21-34 mm. thick, 3rd quality, sawmill price, unloaded, Bavaria.	DM/cubic meter	150.8	150.8	150.9	151.2	152.0	152.5	152.5	152.8	152.8	152.8	153.8	154.0	155.4
Sweden: 2½" × 7" u/s red wood battens, f.o.b., export price, Härnösand district	1000 Kronor/ standard	1.20	1.22	1.24	1.25	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	...
U.K.: Average import value, c.i.f., sawn softwood	£/standard	71.8	74.0	75.5	78.8	79.3	76.6	74.9	75.5	74.2	76.5	76.5	77.6	...
U.S.: Douglas fir, dried 2" × 4" × 16', mixed carlots, f.o.b. mill	U.S. $/1000 board feet	82.6	83.5	83.5	83.2	83.2	82.5	80.4	80.8	80.2	80.1	79.0	78.4	[10]78.1

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 20. - Price series of international significance (concluded)

Tableau 20. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international (fin)

Commodity: Description of series — Produits: Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1959	1960											
		Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Wood pulp														
Canada: Dry, unbleached strong sulphite, full freight allowed, Eastern Canadian mill.......	Can.$/2000 lb.	128.3	128.7	128.5	128.2	130.1	132.0	132.1	131.6	129.8	130.2	131.5	131.4	128.2
Finland: Unbleached sulphate, average export value........	1000 markkaa/ 1000 kg.	29.6	29.9	29.8	30.6	31.2	30.9	31.1	30.7	30.5	32.6	31.8	...	...
Sweden: Bleached dissolving sulphite, average export value..	Kronor/ 1000 kg.	821	834	840	849	827	831	828	844	846	865	861	...	...
Newsprint														
Canada: Wholesale price f.o.b. mill, Southarn Quebec.......	Can.$/2000 lb.	111.6	111.9	111.8	111.5	113.1	114.8	115.5	115.1	113.5	113.8	114.9	114.7	114.7
Finland: Average export value..	1000 markkaa/ 1000 kg.	40.5	40.8	40.7	40.8	40.6	41.0	41.1	40.8	41.0	40.7	40.6	...	...
U.K.: Average import value....	£/112 lb.	2.78	2.78	2.72	2.79	2.77	2.81	2.79	2.78	2.75	2.75	2.79	2.78	...
Paper														
Finland: Kraft, average export value......................	1000 markkaa/ 1000 kg.	46.7	45.8	47.6	47.0	47.2	47.7	47.2	47.2	46.0	46.6	45.8	...	...
SUMMARY PRICE INDEX														
United Nations price index of primary commodities in international trade (1953 = 100)														
All agricultural commodities:		93		92			91			91			...	
Food		90		87			86			89			...	
Non food		96		98			98			93			...	
AGRICULTURAL COSTS AND SERVICE														
Maritime freight rates														
Grain to U.K.:														
From U.S. Gulf.............	Sh./2240 lb.	60.0	55.4	58.5	56.4	56.2	57.2	50.6	47.0	51.8	52.2	53.4	56.8	55.2
From St. Lawrence..........		47.5	47.5	45.5	45.9	46.8	45.0	38.1	37.0	39.0	40.6	43.6	46.6	—
From Northern Range.......		48.2	46.0	45.5	45.2	46.3	47.0	41.6	38.8	42.5	42.1	45.6	47.8	45.9
U.K. - General trip charter [14]: Index numbers (1953 = 100).		106	106	99	94	98	93	93	92	92	95	91	96	...
Fertilizers [15]														
Ammonium sulphate: Germany, Western: 21%, bulk, wholesale price, delivered.........	DM/100 kg. nitrogen	98.8	100.8	102.8	102.8	102.8	102.8	102.8	89.1	91.1	91.7	92.5	95.7	96.7
Superphosphate: U.K.: 18%, 6-ton lots, wholesale price, London	£/2240 lb.	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8
Muriate of potash: Germany, Western: 40%, bulk, wholesale price,delivered	DM/100 kg. K_2O	27.7	28.1	28.1	28.1	28.1	24.0	24.8	24.8	25.4	25.9	26.5	27.1	28.2

[1] The contract price of rice shipped from Burma to Ceylon under bilateral trade agreements was £ 33 per 2 240 lb. f.o.b. Burma ports through 1959 and £ 32 from January 1960. The basic variety is Ngatsein small mills specials 42% brokens. — [2] The contract price for 96° raw sugar paid by the U.K. Government to Commonwealth producers was £ 45.2.0 in 1959 and £ 44.8.10 in 1960. — [3] From this month forward prices are quoted in new francs (I new franc = 100 old francs). — [4] Price quoted for 30-kg. case. Average for 39-kg. case is 54.9. — [5] 31-kg. case. — [6] From August 1960, 66's. — [7] Ports concerned may be Antwerp/Rotterdam-Hamburg/Bremen/Marseille. — [8] From June through October, Marseille. — [9] Exclusive of export duty and excise. Export duty in rupees per lb.: India: 0.26, plus excise duty equivalent to 0.4d., 0.7d., or 1.8d., according to district of production. Ceylon: 0.42. — [10] Provisional. — [11] The price of German viscose staple, bright, ex mill, North Rhine-Westphalia was 2.55 DM per kg. throughout this period; the price of British standard viscose staple, 1½ denier 1 7/16 inch staple, was 22.75 pence throughout this period. — [12] 100 3¼oz. cans per case. — [13] 48 6½-oz. cans per case. — [14] Based on weighted average of quotations of ships of all flags on important routes all over the world in which U.K. tramps ships were employed in 1951, except U.K. - Elbe/Brest route. — [15] Net of subsidies paid to farmers.

[1] Le prix contractuel du riz expédié de Birmanie à Ceylan en vertu d'accords commerciaux bilatéraux était de £ 33 les 2 240 lb. f.o.b. ports birmans jusqu'à 1959 et de £ 32 à partir de janvier 1960. Il s'agit surtout de la variété Ngatsein « small mills specials », 42% de brisures. — [2] Le prix contractuel payé par le gouvernement britannique aux producteurs du Commonwealth pour le sucre brut de 96° était de £ 45/2/0 en 1959 et de £ 44/8/10 en 1960. — [3] A partir de ce mois, les prix sont cotés en nouveaux francs (I NF. = 100 anciens francs). — [4] Prix coté pour la caisse de 30 kg. La moyenne pour la caisse de 39 kg est de 54,9. — [5] Caisse de 31 kg. — [6] A partir d'août 1960, 66's. — [7] Les ports en question peuvent être Anvers/ Rotterdam/Hambourg/Brême/Marseille. — [8] A partir de juin jusqu'à fin octobre, Marseille. — [9] Non compris les droits d'exportation et les taxes. Les droits d'exportation sont, en roupies par lb.: Inde: 0,26, plus une taxe équivalant à 0,4, 0,7 ou 1,8 penny selon la région de production. Ceylan: 0,21. — [10] Chiffre provisoire. — [11] Le prix de la fibranne viscose allemande, brillante, à l'usine Nord-Rhin-Westphalie, était de 2,55 DM le kg pendant toute la période; le prix de la fibranne viscose « standard » britannique 1½ denier, fibre de 1 7/16 d'inch était de 22,75 pence pendant toute la période. — [12] Caisses de 100 boîtes de 3¼ oz. — [13] Caisse de 48 boîtes de 6½ oz. — [14] Basé sur la moyenne pondérée des taux des navires battant tous pavillons sur toutes les importantes routes du monde sur lesquelles navigait en 1951 la flotte britannique de tramps, à l'exception de la route Royaume-Uni-Elbe/Brest. — [15] Non compris les subventions aux exploitants.

Table 21. - Barley : Prices in selected countries

Tableau 21. - Orge : Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Année et mois	Canada	Denmark	European ports I	European ports II	France	Germany, Western I	Germany, Western II	India	Japan	Spain	Turkey	United Kingdom I	United Kingdom II	United States I	United States II
	Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales														
	Dollars/48 lb.	Kroner/100 kg.	£./2,240 lb.	£./1,000 kg.	1000 Francs/100 kg.	Marks/100 kg.		Rupees/82.28 lb.	1000Yen/100 kg.	Pesetas/100 kg.	Kurus/kg.	Sh./112 lb.	£./2,240lb.	Dollars/48 lb.	
1950	[1]1.37	[1]59.1	...	...	[1]1.73	[1]35.5	[1]31.4	[1]8.38	[1]2.76	...	...	[1]30.1	...	[1]1.18	[1]1.46
1951	1.27	63.8	...	...	2.74	44.3	37.4	8.38	3.27	...	...	42.9	...	1.24	1.36
1952	1.25	53.2	...	...	2.83	43.4	37.2	8.38	3.47	...	...	31.1	...	1.35	1.52
1953	0.95	43.4	...	...	2.42	41.0	36.0	10.11	3.79	...	...	29.8	...	1.15	1.40
1954	1.12	50.6	[1]26.0	[1]22.3	2.45	42.2	33.5	6.57	3.74	[1]233	...	28.7	20.3	1.08	1.32
1955	1.05	49.8	25.1	22.4	2.82	42.5	37.0	7.01	3.70	294	...	25.9	24.5	0.92	1.15
1956	0.99	43.4	24.8	23.0	2.50	42.3	36.8	11.30	3.66	412	[1]39.9	27.8	25.4	0.98	1.20
1957	0.91	41.6	20.7	17.6	2.62	42.4	36.6	9.94	3.82	391	35.3	28.8	21.5	0.88	1.17
1958	0.96	46.9	21.3	20.4	2.91	42.7	37.4	13.86	3.82	398	36.2	28.8	20.7	0.90	1.15
1959	0.96	45.0	21.4	—	3.25	42.3	38.1	11.33	3.82	405	46.9	27.5	20.7	[2]0.86	1.09
1959 VII	0.91	47.1	19.1	—	2.91	42.1	37.4	...	[3]3.82	381	46.0	[4]20.7	18.2	0.90	1.16
VIII	0.93	43.7	20.8	—	3.25	42.3	37.2	11.75	3.82	380	46.1	20.1	20.2	0.83	1.12
IX	0.94	43.9	20.9	—	3.25	42.3	37.3	12.25	3.82	388	47.0	19.6	20.2	0.85	1.09
X	0.95	45.6	21.8	—	3.25	42.3	37.6	11.35	3.82	394	46.2	20.2	20.9	0.87	1.11
XI	0.95	45.4	22.0	—	3.25	42.4	37.6	10.25	3.82	390	47.7	20.8	20.1	0.88	1.11
XII	0.95	45.6	21.4	—	3.25	42.4	37.5	...	3.82	404	48.1	20.8	21.5	0.86	1.08
1960 I	0.97	44.7	21.5	—	[5]32.5	42.4	37.5	11.00	3.82	407	48.6	21.1	21.7	0.85	1.11
II	0.96	44.8	21.4	—	32.5	42.4	37.5	11.00	3.82	416	46.6	21.8	21.5	0.86	1.08
III	0.95	44.8	21.2	—	32.5	42.4	37.3	11.00	3.82	427	48.5	21.8	21.4	0.84	1.08
IV	0.96	45.3	21.7	—	32.5	42.4	37.2	12.00	3.82	426	48.5	22.0	21.5	0.84	1.08
V	0.98	45.4	21.8	—	32.5	42.3	37.2	12.25	3.82	433	48.5	22.5	21.4	0.87	1.11
VI	0.98	44.9	21.4	—	32.5	42.3	37.2	...	3.82	416	46.3	22.5	19.8	0.88	1.08
VII	0.97	45.2	20.7	—	32.5	42.2	36.5	11.75	3.90	406	43.7	20.6	20.6	0.85	1.01
VIII	0.98	...	21.4	—	32.5	42.2	36.3	10.06	3.80	426	46.1	19.5	20.5	0.80	1.03
IX	0.99	38.6	21.2	—	32.5	42.2	36.4	11.75	3.90	432	46.1	19.7	20.5	0.82	1.01
X	1.04	38.5	20.5	—	32.5	42.5	36.5	10.50	3.90	...	48.3	19.4	20.1	0.84	1.07
XI	0.96	39.1	19.9	—	32.5	43.1	36.6	12.11	3.90	...	46.8	19.2	19.4	0.79	1.02
XII	0.93	40.0	19.7	—	32.5	...	...	11.25	3.90	...	...	...	18.5	0.84	1.04
	Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales														
1950	[1]5.9	[1]8.6	...	...	[1]4.9	[1]8.5	[1]7.5	[1]4.7	[1]7.7	...	...	[1]8.3	—	[1]5.4	[1]6.7
1951	5.8	9.2	...	...	7.8	10.5	8.9	4.7	9.1	...	...	11.8	—	5.7	6.2
1952	5.9	7.7	...	...	8.1	10.3	8.9	4.7	9.6	...	...	8.6	—	6.2	7.0
1953	4.5	6.3	...	...	6.9	9.8	8.6	5.7	10.5	...	...	8.2	—	5.3	6.4
1954	5.3	7.3	[1]7.2	[1]6.2	7.0	10.0	8.0	3.7	10.4	—	...	7.9	5.6	5.0	6.1
1955	4.9	5.7	6.9	6.3	8.0	10.1	8.8	3.9	10.3	—	...	7.1	6.8	4.2	5.3
1956	4.6	6.3	6.8	6.4	7.1	10.1	8.8	6.4	10.2	—	[1]14.2	7.7	7.0	4.5	5.5
1957	4.3	6.0	5.7	4.9	6.3	10.1	8.7	5.6	10.6	—	12.6	7.9	5.9	4.1	5.4
1958	4.6	6.8	5.9	5.7	6.3	10.2	8.9	7.8	10.6	—	5.3	7.9	5.7	4.1	5.3
1959	4.6	6.5	5.9	—	6.6	10.1	9.1	6.4	10.6	6.7	5.2	7.6	5.7	[2]4.0	5.0
1959 VII	4.4	6.8	5.3	—	5.9	10.0	8.9	...	[3]10.6	6.4	5.1	[4]5.7	5.0	4.1	5.3
VIII	4.5	6.3	5.7	—	6.6	10.1	8.9	6.6	10.6	6.3	5.1	5.5	5.6	3.8	5.1
IX	4.6	6.4	5.7	—	6.6	10.1	8.9	6.9	10.6	6.5	5.2	5.4	5.6	3.9	5.0
X	4.6	6.6	6.0	—	6.6	10.1	9.0	6.4	10.6	6.6	5.1	5.6	5.7	4.0	5.1
XI	4.6	6.6	6.1	—	6.6	10.1	9.0	5.8	10.6	6.5	5.3	5.7	5.5	4.0	5.1
XII	4.6	6.6	5.9	—	6.6	10.1	8.9	...	10.6	6.7	5.3	5.7	5.9	4.0	5.0
1960 I	4.7	6.6	5.9	—	6.6	10.1	8.9	6.2	10.6	6.8	5.4	5.8	6.0	3.9	5.1
II	4.6	6.5	5.9	—	6.6	10.1	8.9	6.2	10.6	6.9	5.2	6.0	5.9	4.0	5.0
III	4.6	6.5	5.9	—	6.6	10.1	8.9	6.2	10.6	7.1	5.4	6.0	5.9	3.9	4.9
IV	4.6	6.6	6.0	—	6.6	10.1	8.9	6.8	10.6	7.1	5.4	6.1	5.9	3.9	5.0
V	4.6	6.6	6.0	—	6.6	10.1	8.9	6.9	10.6	7.2	5.4	6.2	5.9	4.0	5.1
VI	4.6	6.5	5.9	—	6.6	10.1	8.9	...	10.6	6.9	5.1	6.2	5.5	4.0	4.9
VII	4.6	6.5	5.7	—	6.6	10.1	8.7	6.6	10.8	6.8	4.8	5.7	5.7	3.9	4.7
VIII	4.7	...	5.9	—	6.6	10.1	8.6	5.7	10.8	7.1	5.1	5.4	5.7	3.7	4.7
IX	4.7	5.6	5.8	—	6.6	10.1	8.7	6.6	10.8	7.2	5.1	5.4	5.7	3.8	4.6
X	4.9	5.6	5.7	—	6.6	10.1	8.7	5.9	10.8	...	5.4	5.4	5.6	3.9	4.9
XI	4.5	5.7	5.5	—	6.6	10.3	8.7	6.8	10.8	...	5.2	5.3	5.3	3.6	4.7
XII	4.3	5.8	5.4	—	6.6	...	...	6.3	10.8	...	...	...	5.1	3.9	4.8

[1] Crop year from this year forward: Canada, Denmark, European ports I, France, United States II, August-July; European ports II, India, May-April. – Germany, Japan, United Kingdom I, United States I, July-June; Spain and Turkey, June-May. – [2] Provisional. – [3] From July 1959, interim price. – [4] Monthly prices do not include payments under the Home-Grown Cereals Deficiency Payments Scheme. – [5] From January 1960, new francs/100 kg. (1 new franc = 100 old francs).

Canada: No. 1 feed, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur, domestic wholesale and export price. – **Denmark:** Fodder, spot price, Copenhagen Exchange. – **European ports: I** - Canadian No. 2 feed, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f. (via St. Lawrence/Atlantic). **II** - Iraqi, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f. – **France:** Domestic, producer price, excluding taxes; 1950 through August 1951, government fixed price; from September 1951, average price, Paris Commercial Exchange. – **Germany, Western: I** - Brewing, average producer price. **II** - Fodder, average producer price. – **India:** 1950 through 1952, procurement price, Punjab; from 1953, wholesale price, Abohar, Punjab. – **Japan:** Naked, including straw bags, government fixed producer price, exclusive of premiums. – **Spain:** Average wholesale price. – **Turkey:** Fodder, bagged, spot price, Istanbul Exchange. – **United Kingdom: I** - Average price, all grades, England and Wales; through 1953, "all sales;" from 1954, "growers' sales," including payments under the Home-Grown Cereals Deficiency Payments Scheme. **II** - Futures price, nearest delivery date, London Exchange. – **United States: I** - Average producer price. **II** - No. 3, wholesale price, Minneapolis.

[1] Campagne agricole à partir de cette année: Canada, Danemark, ports européens I, France, Etats-Unis II, août-juillet; ports européens II, Inde, mai-avril. – Allemagne, Japon, Royaume-Uni I, Etats-Unis I, juillet-juin; Espagne et Turquie, juin-mai. – [2] Chiffre provisoire. – [3] Depuis juillet 1959, prix intérimaire. – [4] Les prix mensuels ne comprennent pas les paiements au titre du *Home-Grown Cereals Deficiency Payments Scheme*. – [5] A partir de janvier 1960, nouveaux francs/100 kg (1 NF. = 100 anciens francs).

Canada: Orge fourragère N° 1, base en magasin Fort William-Port Arthur, prix de gros intérieur et d'exportation. – **Danemark:** Prix du disponible, bourse de Copenhague pour orge fourragère. – **Ports européens: I** - Orge canadienne fourragère N° 2, embarquement le plus proche, c.a.f. (via St-Laurent/Atlantique). **II** - Orge d'Irak, embarquement le plus proche, c.a.f. – **France:** Récolte métropolitaine, prix à la production, taxes non comprises; 1950 à fin août 1951, cote officielle; à partir de septembre 1951, prix moyen bourse de commerce de Paris. – **Allemagne occidentale: I** - Orge de brasserie, prix moyen à la production. **II** - Orge fourragère, prix moyen à la production. – **Inde:** De 1950 à fin 1952, prix des achats du gouvernement, Pendjab; à partir de 1953, prix de gros, Abohar, Pendjab. – **Japon:** Orge nue, sacs de paille compris, prix fixé par le gouvernement à la production, primes non comprises. – **Espagne:** Prix de gros moyen. – **Turquie:** Orge fourragère, en sacs, prix du disponible, bourse d'Istanbul. – **Royaume-Uni: I** - Prix moyen, toutes qualités, Angleterre et pays de Galles; jusqu'à fin 1953, «toutes les ventes»; depuis 1954, «ventes par les producteurs», y compris les versements au titre du *Home-Grown Cereals Deficiency Payments Scheme*. **II** - Prix à terme le plus proche à la bourse de Londres. – **Etats-Unis: I** - Prix moyen à la production. **II** - N° 3, prix de gros, Minneapolis.

Table 22. - Oats : Prices in selected countries

Tableau 22. - Avoine : Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Année et mois	Argentina	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany, Western	Sweden	Turkey	United Kingdom	United States I	United States II
	Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales										
	Pesos/ 100 kg.	*Francs/ 100 kg.*	*Dollars/ 34 lb.*	*Kroner/ 100 kg.*	*1000 Francs/ 100 kg.*	*Marks/ 100 kg.*	*Kronor/ 100 kg.*	*Kurus/ kg.*	*Sh./ 112 lb.*	*Dollars/32 lb.*	
1950	[1]21 0	...	[1]0.96	[1]56.1	[1]1.62	[1]30.7	[1]27.4	...	[1]22.8	[1]0.79	[1]0.88
1951	25 5	...	0.91	57 6	2.46	37.3	33.6	...	28.0	0.82	0.89
1952	38 0	...	0.80	42.6	2.22	35.1	33.4	[1]21.5	25.8	0.78	0.83
1953	38 0	...	0.73	41 7	2.13	32.1	25.8	22.9	23.0	0.74	0.77
1954	38 0	...	0 90	50 0	1.98	30.7	34.3	26 5	24 0	0.71	0.77
1955	55 0	[1]309	0.84	46 8	2.36	33.7	36.1	25.9	23.4	0.60	0.67
1956	60 0	285	0.81	41.7	1.82	33.1	28.9	39.5	25.5	0.69	0.74
1957	60 0	288	0.76	38.9	2.37	33.4	28.9	34.9	26.6	0.61	0.68
1958	110	359	0.78	44.2	2.86	34.8	35.6	34.7	26.9	0.58	0.67
1959	180	388	0.82	46.1	2.63	35.0	41.2	45.9	26.2	[3]0.66	0.75
1959 VII ...	110	360	0.76	45.1	2.60	34.1	—	49.0	[4]20.1	0.61	0.70
VIII ...	110	361	0.77	42.6	2.50	33.8	37.2	43.2	18.9	0.61	0.70
IX	110	357	0.78	43.2	2.80	33.3	38.0	44.6	19.2	0.62	0.69
X	110	390	0.81	47.1	3.00	33.8	40.6	41.2	20.8	0 65	0.74
XI	110	398	0.84	48.2	2.80	34.0	42.4	—	22.4	0 67	0.79
XII....	180	399	0.83	48.2	2.70	34.0	42.2	49.0	23.2	0.68	0.80
1960 I	180	398	0.84	48.0	[2]28.0	34.1	42.2	49.0	23.2	0.68	0.78
II	180	394	0.82	46.6	25 0	34.3	42.2	48.4	23.6	0.68	0.76
III.....	180	389	0.82	44.4	25.0	34.0	42.2	47.9	23.1	0.68	0.77
IV	180	394	0.84	45.5	25.0	33.8	42.3	44.2	22.8	0.68	—
V	180	394	0.84	46.8	25.0	33.8	42.7	40.0	23.3	0.68	—
VI	180	392	0.85	45.7	25.0	33.8	—	41.8	23.6	0.69	0.75
VII ...	180	390	0.85	45.3	25.0	33.0	—	39.0	22.7	0.63	0.73
VIII ...	180	354	0.88	...	25.0	32.5	40.1	40.0	19.3	0.58	0 68
IX	180	333	0.87	40.1	25.0	32.1	38.4	40.8	19.6	0.60	0 65
X	180	324	0.85	40.2	25.0	32.0	38.4	40.2	20.2	0.60	0.64
XI	180	322	0.77	40.2	26.0	32.3	38.4	...	20.3	0.59	—
XII....	240	313	0.76	40.2	25.0	...	43.3	...	...	0.58	0.66
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg. — Prix en cents U.S./kg										
1950	—	...	[1]5.8	[1]8.1	[1]4.6	[1]7.3	[1]5.3	...	[1]6.3	[1]5.4	[1]6.1
1951	...	...	5.8	8.3	7.2	8.9	6.5	...	7.7	5.6	6.1
1952	—	...	5.3	6.2	6.3	8.4	6.5	[1]7.7	7.1	5.4	5.7
1953	—	...	5.0	6.0	6.1	7.6	5.0	8.2	6.3	5.1	5.3
1954	—	...	6.0	7.2	5.7	7.3	6.6	9.5	6.6	5.0	5.3
1955	—	[1]6.2	5.5	6.8	6.7	8.0	7.0	9.2	6.5	4.1	4.6
1956	—	5.7	5.5	6.0	5.2	7.9	5.6	14.1	7.0	4.7	5.1
1957	—	5.8	5.1	5.6	5.7	7.9	5.6	12.5	7.3	4.2	4.7
1958	—	7.2	5.2	6.4	6.1	8.3	6.9	5.4	7.4	4.0	4.6
1959	2.2	7.8	5.6	6.7	5.3	8.3	8.0	5.1	7.2	[3]4.6	5.2
1959 VII ...	1.3	7.2	5.1	6.5	5.3	8.1	—	5.4	[4]5.5	4.2	4.8
VIII ...	1.3	7.2	5.2	6.2	5.1	8.0	7.2	4.8	5.2	4.2	4.8
IX	1.3	7.1	5.3	6.3	5.7	7.9	7.3	4.9	5.3	4.3	4.7
X	1.3	7.8	5.6	6.8	6.1	8.0	7.8	4.6	5.7	4.5	5.1
XI	1.3	8.0	5.8	7.0	5.7	8.1	8.2	—	6.2	4.6	5.5
XII....	2.2	8.0	5.6	7.0	5.5	8.1	8.2	5.4	6.4	4.7	5.5
1960 I	2.2	8.0	5.7	7.0	5.7	8.1	8.1	5.4	6.4	4.7	5.4
II	2.2	7.9	5.6	6.7	5.1	8.2	8.1	5.4	6.5	4.7	5.2
III.....	2.2	7.8	5.6	6.4	5.1	8.1	8.2	5.3	6.4	4.7	5.3
IV	2.2	7.9	5.6	6.6	5.1	8.0	8.2	4.9	6.3	4.7	—
V	2.2	7.9	5.5	6.8	5.1	8.0	8.2	4.4	6.4	4.7	—
VI	2.2	7.8	5.6	6.6	5.1	8.0	—	4.6	6.5	4.8	5.2
VII ...	2.2	7.8	5.7	6.6	5.1	7.9	—	4.3	6.2	4.3	5.1
VIII ...	2.2	7.1	5.8	...	5.1	7.7	7.8	4.4	5.3	4 0	4.7
IX	2.2	6.7	5.7	5.8	5.1	7.6	7.4	4.5	5.4	4.1	4.5
X	2.2	6.5	5.6	5.8	5.1	7.6	7.4	4.5	5.6	4.1	4.4
XI	2.2	6.4	5.1	5.8	5.3	7.7	7.4	...	5.6	4.1	—
XII....	2.8	6.3	4.9	5.8	5.1	...	8.4	...	...	4 0	4.6

[1] Crop year from this year forward: Argentina, December-November; Belgium, Canada, Denmark, and France, August-July; Western Germany, United Kingdom, and United States, July-June; Sweden, August-May; Turkey, June-May. — [2] From January 1960, new francs/100 kg. (1 new franc = 100 old francs). — [3] Provisional. — [4] *Monthly prices do not include payments under the Home-Grown Cereals Deficiency Payments Scheme.*

Argentina: No. 2 yellow, government fixed price, bagged, on wagon, in port, Buenos Aires. — **Belgium**: Average producer price, excluding taxes and premiums, leading markets. — **Canada**: No. 2 C.W., basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur, domestic wholesale and export price. — **Denmark**: Average price, Copenhagen Exchange. — **France**: Domestic producer price, excluding taxes; 1950, government fixed price; from 1951, average price, Paris Commercial Exchange. — **Germany, Western**: Fodder, standard producer price. — **Sweden**: White, fodder, average producer price. — **Turkey**: Spot price, Istanbul Exchange. — **United Kingdom**: Average price, all grades, England and Wales; through 1953, "all sales;" from 1954, "growers' sales," including payments under the Home-Grown Cereals Deficiency Payments Scheme. — **United States**: I - Average producer price. II - No. 3, white, wholesale price, Chicago.

[1] Campagne agricole à partir de cette année: Argentine, décembre-novembre; Belgique, Canada, Danemark et France, août-juillet; Allemagne occidentale, Royaume-Uni et Etats-Unis, juillet-juin; Suède, août-mai; Turquie, juin-mai. — [2] A partir de janvier 1960, nouveaux francs/100 kg (1 NF. = 100 anciens francs). — [3] Chiffre provisoire. — [4] Les prix mensuels ne comprennent pas les paiements au titre du *Home-Grown Cereals Deficiency Payments Scheme.*

Argentine: Avoine jaune Nº 2, prix fixé par le gouvernement, en sacs, sur wagons, au port, Buenos Aires. — **Belgique**: Prix moyen à la production, principaux marchés, non compris les taxes et les subventions. — **Canada**: Nº 2 C.O., base en magasin Fort William-Port Arthur, prix de gros intérieur et d'exportation. — **Danemark**: Prix moyen, bourse de Copenhague. — **France**: Récolte métropolitaine, prix à la production, taxes non comprises; 1950, prix fixé par le gouvernement; depuis 1951, prix moyen, bourse de commerce de Paris. — **Allemagne occidentale**: Avoine fourragère, prix standard à la production. — **Suède**: Avoine blanche fourragère, prix moyen à la production. — **Turquie**: Prix du disponible, bourse d'Istanbul. — **Royaume-Uni**: Prix moyen, toutes qualités, Angleterre et pays de Galles; jusqu'à fin 1953, « toutes les ventes »; depuis 1954, « ventes par les producteurs », y compris les versements au titre du *Home-Grown Cereals Deficiency Payments Scheme.* — **Etats-Unis**: **I** - Prix moyen à la production. **II** - Nº 3, blanche, prix de gros, Chicago.

Table 23. - Maize : Prices in selected countries / Tableau 23. - Maïs : Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Année et mois	Argentina	Brazil	European ports I	European ports II	India	Indonesia	Italy	Mexico	Netherlands	Union of South Africa	U.A.R.: Egyptian Region	United States I	United States II	Yugoslavia
	Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales													
	Pesos/ 100 kg.	Cruzeiros/ 60 kg.	£./2240 lb.		Rupees/ 82.28 lb.	Rupiah/ 100 kg.	1000 Lire/ 100 kg.	Pesos/ 1000 kg.	Guilders/ 100 kg.	Sh./ 200 lb.	Piasters/ 140 kg.	Dollars/ 56 lb.		1000 Dinars/ 100 kg.
1950	[1]16	...	...	...	[1]9.8	41	[1]6.35	487	—	[1]24.0	230	[1]1.53	[1]1.73	[1]0.28
1951	32	...	...	...	12.9	125	5.45	718	—	26.5	230	1.66	1.83	0.50
1952	40	...	...	...	11.6	139	6.27	650	—	30.0	242	1.53	1.59	1.90
1953	45	...	...	...	10.4	99	4.53	625	27.2	32.0	254	1.49	1.53	1.59
1954	45	...	[1]26.6	[1]26.7	7.4	75	4.90	593	27.6	31.0	266	1.43	1.48	2.00
1955	45	[1]264	29.6	26.4	11.2	166	4.90	617	26.3	30.0	323	1.34	1.24	2.48
1956	70	272	29.7	25.1	13.5	200	4.91	752	27.6	29.5	390	1.29	1.31	2.92
1957	100	258	24.2	20.8	13.2	163	4.22	967	23.6	28.8	330	1.11	1.21	2.59
1958	100	381	21.2	21.3	13.9	242	4.34	998	20.8	28.2	330	1.12	1.21	2.87
1959	220	489	21.1	21.1	[2]14.4	300	4.49	783	21.2	29.2	350	[2]1.03	1.17	...
1959 VII	220	472	21.1	21.4	14.8	300	—	779	21.3	29.2	350	1.13	1.26	3.13
VIII	220	509	21.6	21.6	13.2	325	4.95	832	21.4	29.2	350	1.13	1.27	3.23
IX	220	578	20.6	20.7	12.5	—	4.75	781	21.2	29.2	350	1.09	1.16	...
X	220	576	21.0	20.9	10.2	—	4.42	743	20.8	29.2	350	0.99	1.10	2.88
XI	220	576	20.9	20.8	10.5	—	4.25	712	20.9	29.2	350	0.98	1.10	2.32
XII	220	531	21.0	20.8	11.2	—	4.32	708	20.7	29.2	350	0.96	1.10	2.38
1960 I	220	501	21.4	21.1	10.2	320	4.58	685	21.0	29.2	350	0.98	1.14	2.27
II	220	417	21.2	21.0	11.1	295	4.55	658	20.8	29.2	350	1.00	1.13	2.50
III	220	452	21.5	21.3	11.2	300	4.65	683	21.8	29.2	350	1.00	1.15	2.55
IV	230	447	21.7	22.0	11.5	320	4.65	690	21.9	29.2	350	1.05	—	2.79
V	230	404	21.7	21.7	11.2	350	4.55	721	22.3	31.2	350	1.07	1.21	2.94
VI	230	403	21.4	21.0	12.8	...	4.35	775	21.0	31.2	350	1.08	1.20	2.77
VII	230	404	21.4	20.9	13.0	...	4.35	901	20.5	31.2	350	1.09	1.19	2.84
VIII	230	393	21.7	20.8	10.8	...	4.72	919	20.6	31.2	350	1.07	1.18	2.78
IX	230	...	22.0	21.0	10.5	...	4.52	919	20.5	31.2	...	1.06	1.16	2.86
X	230	...	21.6	20.3	11.3	...	4.40	907	20.2	...	...	0.99	1.06	2.40
XI	230	...	21.8	19.2	11.2	...	4.30	...	20.3	...	...	0.87	0.96	2.10
XII	230	...	21.3	19.1	11.6	...	4.15	...	19.2	...	...	0.91	1.02	...
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg. — Prix en cents U.S./kg													
1950	—	...	...	...	[1]5.5	—	[1]10.2	5.6	—	[1]3.7	4.7	[1]6.0	[1]6.8	[1]5.6
1951	—	...	...	...	7.2	—	8.7	8.3	—	4.1	4.7	6.5	7.2	10.0
1952	—	...	...	...	6.5	—	10.0	7.5	—	4.6	5.0	6.0	6.3	6.3
1953	—	...	...	...	5.9	—	7.2	7.2	7.2	4.9	5.2	5.9	6.0	5.3
1954	—	...	[1]7.3	[1]7.4	4.2	—	7.8	5.4	7.5	4.8	5.5	5.6	5.8	6.7
1955	—	—	8.2	7.3	6.3	—	7.8	4.9	6.5	4.6	6.6	5.3	4.9	8.3
1956	—	—	8.2	6.9	7.6	—	7.8	6.0	7.3	4.6	8.0	5.1	5.2	9.7
1957	—	—	6.7	5.7	7.4	—	6.7	7.7	6.2	4.4	6.8	4.4	4.8	8.6
1958	—	—	5.8	5.9	7.8	—	6.9	8.0	5.5	4.4	6.8	4.4	4.8	9.6
1959	2.6	—	5.8	5.8	[2]6.4	—	7.2	6.3	5.6	4.5	7.2	[2]4.0	4.6	...
1959 VII	2.6	—	5.8	5.9	8.3	—	—	6.2	5.6	4.5	7.2	4.4	5.0	10.4
VIII	2.6	—	5.9	6.0	7.5	—	7.9	6.7	5.6	4.5	7.2	4.4	5.0	10.8
IX	2.6	—	5.7	5.7	7.0	—	7.6	6.2	5.6	4.5	7.2	4.3	4.6	...
X	2.6	—	5.8	5.7	5.8	—	7.1	5.9	5.5	4.5	7.2	3.9	4.3	9.6
XI	2.6	—	5.8	5.7	5.9	—	6.8	5.7	5.5	4.5	7.2	3.9	4.3	7.7
XII	2.6	—	5.8	5.7	6.3	—	6.9	5.7	5.4	4.5	7.2	3.8	4.3	7.9
1960 I	2.6	—	5.9	5.8	5.8	—	7.3	5.5	5.5	4.5	7.2	3.9	4.5	7.6
II	2.6	—	5.9	5.8	6.3	—	7.3	5.3	5.5	4.5	7.2	3.9	4.6	8.3
III	2.6	—	5.9	5.9	6.3	—	7.4	5.5	5.7	4.5	7.2	3.9	4.5	8.5
IV	2.8	—	6.0	6.0	6.5	—	7.4	5.5	5.8	4.5	7.2	4.1	—	9.3
V	2.8	—	6.0	6.0	6.3	—	7.3	5.8	5.9	4.8	7.2	4.2	4.8	9.8
VI	2.8	—	5.9	5.8	7.2	...	7.0	6.2	5.5	4.8	7.2	4.3	4.7	9.2
VII	2.8	—	5.9	5.8	7.3	...	7.0	7.2	5.4	4.8	7.2	4.3	4.7	9.5
VIII	2.8	—	6.0	5.7	6.0	...	7.6	7.4	5.4	4.8	7.2	4.2	4.7	9.3
IX	2.8	...	6.0	5.8	5.9	...	7.2	7.4	5.4	4.8	...	4.2	4.6	9.5
X	2.8	...	6.0	5.6	6.4	...	7.0	7.3	5.3	...	...	3.9	4.2	8.0
XI	2.8	...	6.0	5.3	6.3	...	6.9	...	5.3	...	...	3.4	3.8	7.0
XII	2.8	...	5.9	5.3	6.5	...	6.6	...	5.0	...	...	3.6	4.0	...

[1] Crop year from this year forward: Argentina, European ports I, April-March; Brazil, July-June; India, November-October; Italy, September-August; Union of South Africa, May-April; European ports II, United States, October-September; Yugoslavia, August-July. — [2] Preliminary.

Argentina: Yellow and red, bagged, on wagon, in port, Buenos Aires; government fixed price. – **Brazil**: Yellow, wholesale price, São Paulo Exchange. – **European Ports**: **I** – Argentine, c.i.f. - **II** - U.S. No. 2 yellow, c.i.f. – **India**: 1950, procurement price, Uttar Pradesh; from 1951, Malhipur bold, wholesale price, Bahraich, Uttar Pradesh. – **Indonesia**: White, shelled, wholesale price, Jakarta; from August 1958, Semarang. – **Italy**: Producer price, Venice. – **Mexico**: Highland, wholesale price, Mexico City. – **Netherlands**: Futures price, nearest delivery date, Rotterdam Exchange. – **Union of South Africa**: White Dents No. 2 and Yellow Flints No. 6, bagged, government fixed producer price. – **United Arab Republic, Egyptian Region**: Average producer price; 1950 through February 1954, Nab-el-Gamal middling, government fixed price; from 1957 all varieties. – **United States**: **I** - Average producer price. **II** - No. 3, yellow, wholesale price, Chicago. – **Yugoslavia**: Fair average quality, maximum moisture content 14%, producer price, at warehouse or on rail; from 1958, price to producers in agricultural cooperatives.

[1] Campagne agricole à partir de cette année: Argentine, ports européens I, avril-mars; Brésil, juillet-juin; Inde, novembre-octobre; Italie, septembre-août; Union sud-africaine, mai-avril; ports européens II, Etats-Unis, octobre-septembre; Yougoslavie, août-juillet. – [2] Chiffre préliminaire.

Argentine: Maïs jaune et rouge, en sacs, sur wagon, au port, Buenos Aires; prix fixé par le gouvernement. – **Brésil**: Maïs jaune, prix de gros, bourse de São Paulo. – **Ports européens**: **I** - Maïs argentin, c.a.f. **II** - Maïs des Etats-Unis, « Nº 2 yellow », c.a.f. – **Inde**: 1950, prix des achats du gouvernement, Uttar Pradesh; à partir de 1951, « Malhipur bold », prix de gros, Bahraich (Uttar Pradesh). – **Indonésie**: Blanc, égrené, prix de gros, Djakarta. A partir d'août 1958, Semarang. – **Italie**: Prix à la production, Venise. – **Mexique**: Maïs des hautes terres, prix de gros, Mexico. – **Pays-Bas**: Prix à terme le plus proche, bourse de Rotterdam. – **Union sud-africaine**: « White Dents » Nº 2 et « Yellow Flints » Nº 6, en sacs, prix à la production fixé par le gouvernement. – **République arabe unie, Région égyptienne**: Prix moyen à la production; de 1950 à fin février 1954, « Nab-el-Gamal middling », prix fixé par le gouvernement; à partir de 1957, toutes les variétés. – **Etats-Unis**: **I** - Prix moyen à la production. **II** - Nº 3 jaune, prix de gros, Chicago. – **Yougoslavie**: Bonne qualité marchande, humidité maximum 14%, prix à la production à l'entrepôt ou franco rail; à partir de 1958, prix à la production dans les coopératives agricoles.

Table 24. - Sorghum, Oil cakes and meals : Prices in selected countries

Tableau 24. - Sorgho, tourteaux et farines : Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Année et mois	Sorghum		Oil cakes						Meals			
			Groundnut and sesame	Palm kernel	Groundnut		Cottonseed	Linseed	Alfalfa	Cottonseed	Soybean	Fish
	European ports	United States	Belgium		France	United Kingdom			United States			
	Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales											
	£/ 2240 lb.	Dollars/ 100 lb.	1000 Francs/1000 kg.		1000 Francs/ 100 kg.	£/2240 lb.			Dollars/2000 lb.			
1950	...	[1]2.42	4.50	3.00	2.09	...	...	...	[1]55.6	[1]76.9	[1]76.9	131
1951	...	2.86	5.09	3.70	2.94	...	...	...	74.4	88.2	96.2	129
1952	...	2.64	4.88	3.56	3.29	...	...	...	67.0	72.0	80.0	135
1953	...	2.49	4.84	3.95	3.38	...	...	...	53.8	66.8	89.8	134
1954	...	2.48	5.33	3.32	3.18	42.7	—	37.3	55.6	64.3	71.5	138
1955	[1]22.4	2.24	5.31	3.50	3.26	40.2	33.6	36.6	40.9	51.4	59.0	144
1956	21.9	2.09	5.06	3.75	3.04	39.8	33.8	38.1	51.4	51.7	54.4	138
1957	17.4	1.90	4.28	[2]3.64	2.87	35.6	29.1	30.3	38.3	56.5	60.4	133
1958	18.3	1.79	3.69	—	3.10	31.5	24.8	27.3	50.2	59.5	60.5	138
1959	18.8	1.64	4.81	—	4.16	36.6	32.8	35.6	47.6	56.2	59.1	137
1959 VII	17.6	—	4.80	—	4.20	36.5	—	36.2	41.5	64.2	62.2	129
VIII	17.5	1.93	4.80	—	4.30	36.3	—	36.2	43.0	51.2	58.0	128
IX	17.8	1.70	—	—	4.30	37.1	—	37.0	43.4	51.8	55.5	122
X	19.0	1.64	5.28	—	4.40	39.1	—	40.1	49.5	58.4	60.6	122
XI	19.4	1.62	5.00	—	4.35	38.0	—	39.7	53.5	62.8	61.9	123
XII	19.4	1.68	4.90	—	4.20	37.8	—	37.0	55.0	60.3	62.1	119
1960 I	19.3	1.71	4.90	—	42.0	37.6	—	35.7	55.0	57.9	64.5	113
II	19.1	1.70	4.30	—	39.0	33.9	—	32.8	55.0	53.5	60.6	108
III	19.0	1.76	—	—	38.0	33.8	—	31.3	53.2	56.0	59.4	105
IV	19.1	1.79	—	—	38.0	34.8	—	32.5	53.0	54.4	60.4	103
V	19.4	1.76	4.55	—	38.0	35.8	—	32.8	41.4	52.4	57.4	101
VI	18.7	1.71	—	—	38.0	36.4	—	32.2	38.0	53.6	55.9	96
VII	18.1	1.77	...	—	38.0	37.2	—	31.9	38.0	55.4	54.8	92
VIII	18.0	1.76	...	—	38.0	37.8	—	32.8	39.2	57.7	54.3	91
IX	18.3	1.61	...	—	38.0	37.0	—	32.0	40.1	52.6	57.8	92
X	18.0	1.57	...	—	38.0	35.8	30.4	31.5	45.4	52.8	52.8	93
XI	17.9	1.58	...	—	38 0	34.5	29.4	29.5	47.9	52.5	48 0	91
XII	18.3	1.62	...	—	38.0	33.5	28.8	28.4	47.1	52.2	55.2	90
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg. — Prix en cents U.S./kg											
1950	...	[1]5.3	9.0	6.0	6.0	...	...	...	[1]6.1	[1]8.5	[1]8.5	14.5
1951	...	6.3	10.2	7.4	8.4	...	...	...	8.2	9.7	10.6	14.3
1952	...	5.8	9.8	7.1	9.4	...	...	...	7.4	7.9	8.8	14.9
1953	...	5.5	9.7	7.9	9.7	...	...	...	5.9	7.4	9.9	14.8
1954	...	5.5	10.6	6.6	9.1	11.8	—	10.3	6.1	7.1	7.9	15.2
1955	[1]6.2	4.9	10.6	7.0	9.3	11.1	9.3	10.1	4.5	5.7	6.5	15.9
1956	6.0	4.6	10.1	7.5	8.7	11.0	9.3	10.5	5.7	5.7	6.0	15.2
1957	4.8	4.2	8.6	[2]7.3	7.6	9.8	8.0	8.3	4.2	6.2	6.7	14.6
1958	5.0	3.9	7.4	—	7.4	8.7	6.8	7.5	5.5	6.6	6.7	15.2
1959	5.2	3.6	9.6	—	8.4	10.1	9.0	9.8	5.2	6.2	6.5	15.1
1959 VII	4.8	—	9.6	—	8.5	10.1	—	10.0	4.6	7.1	6.9	14.2
VIII	4.8	4.3	9.6	—	8.7	10.0	—	10.0	4.7	5.6	6.4	14.1
IX	4.9	3.7	—	—	8.7	10.2	—	10.2	4.8	5.7	6.1	13.5
X	5.2	3.6	10.6	—	8.9	10.8	—	11.0	5.5	6.4	6.7	13.5
XI	5.3	3.6	10.0	—	8.8	10.5	—	10.9	5.9	6.9	6.8	13.5
XII	5.4	3.7	9.8	—	8.5	10.4	—	10.2	6.1	6.6	6.8	13.2
1960 I	5.3	3.8	9.8	—	8.5	10.4	—	9.8	6.1	6.4	7.1	12.4
II	5.3	3.7	8.6	—	7.9	9.3	—	9.0	6.1	5.9	6.7	12.0
III	5.2	3.9	—	—	7.7	9.3	—	8.6	5.9	6.2	6.5	11.6
IV	5.3	3.9	—	—	7.7	9.6	—	9.0	5.8	6.0	6.7	11.4
V	5.3	3.9	9.1	—	7.7	9.9	—	9.0	4.6	5.8	6.3	11.1
VI	5.2	3.8	—	—	7.7	10.0	—	8.9	4.2	5.9	6.2	10.5
VII	5.0	3.9	...	—	7.7	10.3	—	8.8	4.2	6.1	6.0	10.1
VIII	5.0	3.9	...	—	7.7	10.4	—	9.0	4.3	6.4	6.0	10.1
IX	5.0	3.5	...	—	7.8	10.2	—	8.8	4.4	5.8	6.4	10.2
X	5.0	3.5	...	—	7.7	9.9	8.4	8.7	5.0	5.8	5.8	10.2
XI	4.9	3.5	...	—	7.7	9.5	8.1	8.1	5.3	5.8	5.3	10.1
XII	5 0	3.1	...	—	7.7	9.2	7 9	7 8	5 2	5.8	6.1	9 9

[1] Crop year from this year forward: Sorghum, November-October; alfalfa meal, April-March; cottonseed and soybean meal, October-September. – [2] Provisional.

SORGHUM
European ports: U.S. Milo, No. 2, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f. – **United States:** Milo, No. 2 yellow, wholesale price, Kansas City.

OIL CAKES
Belgium: Groundnut and sesame, and palm kernel. Congo (ex-Belgian), c.i.f. Antwerp. – **France:** Groundnut, white, for feed, 1000-kg. lots, ex mill, including taxes. – **United Kingdom:** Groundnut: Nigerian, decorticated, 56% protein, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f. United Kingdom ports. – Cottonseed: Indian, expeller, 43% protein, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f. ports. – Linseed: Argentine, expeller, 39% protein, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f. United Kingdom ports.

MEALS
United States: Alfalfa, dehydrated, 17% protein, wholesale lots, Kansas City; 1950 through 1954, bagged; from 1955, bulk. – Cottonseed, 41% protein, wholesale lots, Memphis; 1950 through 1954, bagged; from 1955, bulk. – Soybean, wholesale lots, Chicago; through June 1950, 41% protein; from July 1950, 44% protein, except April-September 1952, when mixed meal; 1950 through 1954, bagged; from 1955, bulk. – Fish: Menhaden, 60% protein, 100-lb. bags, New York quotations, f.o.b. East Coast plants.

[1] Campagne agricole à partir de cette année: Sorgho, novembre-octobre; farine de luzerne, avril-mars; farine de graines de coton et farine de graines de soja, octobre-septembre. – [2] Chiffre provisoire.

SORGHO
Ports européens: « Milo » N° 2 des Etats-Unis, livraison à terme le plus proche, c.a.f. – **Etats-Unis:** « Milo » N° 2, jaune, prix de gros, Kansas City.

TOURTEAUX
Belgique: Tourteaux d'arachides et de sésame et tourteaux de palmiste, du Congo (ex-belge), c.a.f. Anvers. – **France:** Tourteaux d'arachides blancs, pour alimentation de bétail, par 1 000 kg, prix départ usine, taxes comprises. – **Royaume-Uni:** Tourteaux d'arachides, arachides nigériennes décortiquées, 56% de protéines, embarquement le plus proche, c.a.f. ports du Royaume-Uni. – Graines de coton: De l'Inde, « expeller », 43% de protéines, livraison à terme le plus proche, c.a.f. ports. – Tourteaux de lin: « Expellers » d'Argentine, 39% de protéines, embarquement le plus proche, c.a.f. ports du Royaume-Uni.

FARINES
Etats-Unis: Luzerne, déshydratée, 17% de protéines, en gros, Kansas City; de 1950 à fin 1954, en sacs; depuis 1955, en vrac. – Graine de coton, 41% de protéines, en gros, Memphis; de 1950 à fin 1954, en sacs; depuis 1955, en vrac. – Soja, en gros, Chicago; jusqu'à juin 1959, 41% de protéines; depuis juillet 1950, 44% de protéines, sauf pour la période avril-septembre 1952, lorsqu'il s'agit de farine mélangée; de 1950 à fin 1954, en sacs; depuis 1955, en vrac. – Poisson: Menhaden, 60% de protéines, en sacs de 100 lb., cours de New York, f.o.b. usines de la côte est.

Table 25. - Index numbers of agricultural (A) and of general (G) wholesale prices

Tableau 25. - Nombres-indices des prix des produits agricoles (A) et des prix de gros généraux (G)

1953 = 100

Year and month — Année et mois	Austria	Belgium		Brazil		Canada		Chile		Costa Rica[1]		Ecuador	
	A	A	G	A[3]	G	A	G	A	G	A	G	A[4]	G
1950	74	96	93	64	66	107	96	45	50	97	113	...	...
1951	90	105	113	78	79	121	109	58	66	106	116	...	...
1952	110	103	107	88	87	113	102	79	81	102	105	97	97
1953	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954	104	98	99	129	130	96	98	165	157	104	104	102	99
1955	106	94	101	145	147	96	99	287	277	112	107	99	98
1956	107	97	104	168	176	97	102	408	454	108	108	97	97
1957	112	99	106	183	197	96	103	549	646	108	108	99	99
1958	110	96	102	198	221	99	103	602	811	108	108	99	100
1959	113	95	101	263	305	98	104	855	1 053	110	107	96	99
1959 VII ...	110	95	101	253	301	100	105	924	1 109	111	108	95	98
VIII ...	114	96	102	279	316	100	105	956	1 144	110	107	95	97
IX	113	96	102	291	325	99	105	991	1 123	108	106	95	98
X	114	95	102	297	331	97	104	956	1 106	106	105	94	97
XI	113	93	102	311	342	98	104	944	1 097	102	105	94	97
XII....	114	92	103	316	347	97	104	935	1 091	107	105	94	97
1960 I	113	93	104	322	353	97	104	939	1 094	103	101	90	97
II	113	90	103	333	366	96	104	941	1 090	104	105	90	97
III.....	114	90	102	338	371	96	104	912	1 085	103	107	90	97
IV	112	90	102	338	376	99	105	915	1 088	107	109	91	97
V	111	91	103	336	376	99	105	942	1 096	110	109	90	97
VI	113	94	103	338	379	102	105	973	1 105	111	109	90	97
VII....	113	92	102	349	388	98	105	1 016	1 113	106	108	...	...
VIII ...	112	93	102	363	403	98	104	1 046	1 120	115	110	...	...
IX	108	94	102	...	...	98	104	...	...	108	109	...	...
X	109	93	102	...	...	97	104	...	...	...	...	...	...
XI	109	93	102	...	...	98	104	...	...	...	...	...	...
XII....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Year and month — Année et mois	Finland		France		Germany, Western		Iran[1]		Ireland		Italy		Japan[1]		Mexico[1]	
	A[5]	G	A	G	A[6]	G[7]	A	G	A	G	A	G	A	G	A	G
1950	80	73	82	78	89	85	66	70	82	82	95	93	67	70	73	79
1951	93	105	96	100	103	100	71	79	91	95	101	106	84	97	97	98
1952	101	104	105	105	101	103	79	83	94	100	100	100	93	100	104	102
1953	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	[8]100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954	100	100	99	98	104	98	120	118	99	98	99	99	112	99	105	109
1955	102	99	98	98	113	101	109	115	103	101	100	100	112	98	122	124
1956	111	103	103	102	113	103	119	123	94	101	106	102	109	102	130	130
1957	122	113	108	108	116	105	115	123	100	108	...	103	112	105	139	136
1958	127	122	130	121	118	106	113	119	103	113	...	101	117	98	149	142
1959	127	121	130	126	116	105	125	123	103	113	...	98	116	99	148	143
1959 VII ...	125	120	125	125	128	105	121	121	102	113	...	97	115	98	150	143
VIII ...	129	121	129	126	124	105	122	121	99	112	...	97	116	99	151	144
IX	131	122	130	127	122	105	123	124	99	111	...	98	116	100	143	141
X	130	124	133	129	124	105	127	126	101	112	...	99	116	101	142	142
XI	132	124	134	129	124	106	127	127	103	111	...	99	115	101	144	144
XII....	132	124	134	130	134	107	130	130	105	112	...	99	116	101	144	144
1960 I	136	125	136	131	123	106	131	128	104	112	...	100	116	101	143	145
II	136	125	133	130	123	106	133	128	103	112	...	99	116	101	143	145
III	137	125	132	129	123	106	134	130	104	113	...	99	118	101	149	149
IV	137	126	134	130	124	106	140	133	104	114	...	99	119	100	156	152
V	136	126	138	132	121	106	143	135	102	113	...	99	120	100	155	151
VI	135	126	130	128	120	106	...	134	100	113	...	98	120	100	159	151
VII....	136	126	130	128	121	106	143	136	99	112	...	99	119	100	163	152
VIII ...	133	126	130	128	114	107	143	138	97	112	...	99	119	101	163	153
IX	132	127	132	129	112	107	145	139	99	112	...	99	117	101	164	153
X	132	127	...	...	110	107	146	141	99	...	...	99	115	102	158	152
XI	137	128	...	...	110	108	146	140	101	...	...	99	115	102	...	151
XII....	135	128	...	...	...	...	148	140	...	...	...	...	115	102	...	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 25. - Index numbers of agricultural (A) and of general (G) wholesale prices (concluded)

Tableau 25. - Nombres-indices des prix des produits agricoles (A) et des prix de gros généraux (G) (fin)

1953 = 100

Year and month — Année et mois	Netherlands		Norway		Paraguay[1]		Portugal		Sweden		United States		Venezuela[2]		Yugoslavia	
	A[4]	G	A	G	A	G	A	G	A	G	A	G	A	G	A[4]	G[7]
1950	91	87	80	76	16	17	101	91	73	76	101	94	89	96	...	...
1951	99	107	98	94	33	28	98	97	89	100	117	104	96	102	...	...
1952	105	104	103	101	58	61	97	99	98	106	110	101	105	103	93	101
1953	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954	101	101	108	102	125	122	100	95	98	99	99	100	107	103	104	98
1955	96	102	108	104	150	144	101	95	103	103	92	101	101	103	115	102
1956	101	104	...	109	197	193	105	98	113	108	91	104	103	100	123	103
1957	101	107	...	113	237	233	102	100	109	110	94	107	99	100	141	103
1958	98	105	...	111	247	252	103	100	108	107	98	108	108	102	123	104
1959	105	106	...	111	312	297	104	99	113	108	92	108	113	104	127	104
1959 VII	104	105	...	111	315	299	102	98	111	107	91	109	117	105	131	104
VIII	102	105	...	112	317	300	102	99	112	107	90	108	116	105	128	104
IX	103	106	...	112	355	317	102	99	114	108	92	109	114	105	127	104
X	112	108	...	112		317	105	100	116	109	89	108	117	105	128	104
XI	111	108	...	112	356	320	106	101	117	110	88	108	116	105	132	104
XII	106	107	...	112		322	106	101	117	110	89	108	114	106	133	104
1960 I	102	106	...	112	369	329	107	102	114	110	89	108	118	106	134	104
II	101	105	...	112	...	...	110	103	113	110	90	108	111	105	137	104
III	97	104	...	112	...	...	111	103	113	110	93	109	113	105	140	105
IV	98	104	...	112	...	...	111	103	114	110	94	109	112	106	142	105
V	97	103	...	111	...	...	109	103	115	111	93	109	113	105	148	106
VI	97	104	...	111	...	...	116	102	117	111	92	109	112	105	150	106
VII	95	103	...	111	...	...	105	101	114	111	92	109	...	...	145	106
VIII	92	102	...	111	...	...	104	101	114	111	89	108	...	...	142	107
IX	92	102	...	111	...	...	105	101	115	111	90	108	...	...	135	107
X	...	102	...	111	...	...	107	102	117	111	92	109	...	...	140	108
XI	...	...	...	112	...	...	107	102	120	112	93	109	...	...	141	108
XII	...	...	...	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	109	...	...	...	...

NOTE: National index series were recalculated, wherever possible, on the base 1953 = 100, for purpose of international comparability. Index numbers of agricultural prices relate to prices of farm products of animal and vegetable origin, excluding forestry products and fodder, unless otherwise specified.

[1] Capital city only. — [2] Beginning 1956, new index, base 1956-57 = 100; prior to 1956, Caracas, only. — [3] Including non cultivated forest products, except timber. — [4] Index of foodstuffs. — [5] Includes fodder. — [6] Base: July 1953-June 1954 = 100. Annual figures for 12-month period beginning 1 July of year stated. — [7] Producers' prices of industrial products. — [8] Beginning 1953, home-produced goods only.

NOTE: Toutes les fois que cela a été possible, les séries nationales des nombres-indices ont été ramenées à la période de base 1953 = 100, afin d'en assurer la comparabilité sur le plan international. Les nombres-indices des prix des produits agricoles se rapportent aux prix des produits agricoles d'origine animale et végétale à l'exclusion des produits forestiers et du fourrage, sauf indication contraire.

[1] Capitale seulement. — [2] A partir de 1956, base: 1956-57 = 100; avant 1956, Caracas seulement. — [3] Y compris les produits forestiers non cultivés, à l'exception des sciages. — [4] Nombres-indices des produits alimentaires. — [5] Y compris le fourrage. — [6] Base: juillet 1953-juin 1954 = 100. Chiffres annuels se rapportant à la période de 12 mois commençant le 1er juillet de l'année indiquée. — [7] Prix à la production des produits industriels. — [8] A partir de 1953, produits nationaux seulement.

CUMULATIVE INDEX (*concluded*)

	9	10
Pulses		
Broad beans	3	2
Chick-peas	3	
Dry beans		2
Dry peas	3	
Lentils	3	
Roots and tubers		
Potatoes	7/8	1
Sweet potatoes and yams		1
Rubber	5	
Sugar	7/8	2
Tobacco	7/8	
Vegetables		
Onions	12	
TRADE		
Beverages and beverage crops		
Cocoa beans	3,9,12	
Coffee	3,6,9,12	
Tea	3,6,9,12	
Fibers		
Cotton	5,7/8,11	2
Fruit		
Lemons and limes	4,10	
Oranges and tangerines	4,10	
Grain		
Barley	5,7/8,11	2
Maize	5,7/8,11	2
Oats	5,7/8,11	2
Rice	5,7/8,11	2
Rye	5,7/8,11	2
Wheat	5,7/8,11	2
Wheat flour	5,7/8,11	2
Livestock products		
Butter	3,6,12	
Cheese	3,6,12	
Eggs	3,6,12	
Meat	3,6,12	
Milk	3,6,12	
Wool	5,7/8,11	2
Oilseeds and oils		
Copra and coconut oil	4,10	1
Cottonseed and oil	4,10	1
Groundnuts and oil	4,10	1
Linseed and oil	4,10	1
Olive oil	4,10	1
Palm kernels and oil	4,10	1
Palm oil	4,10	1
Soybeans and oil	4,10	1
Sugar	5,7/8,11	2
Tobacco	3,6,12	
Roots and tubers		
Potatoes	5,7/8,11	2
PRICES		
Series of international significance	3-12	1,2
Beverages and beverage crops		
Cocoa beans	6,12	
Coffee	6,12	
Tea	6,12	
Fibers		
Cotton	5,11	
Fibers, miscellaneous	5	
Fruit	3,7/8	
Grain		
Barley		2
Maize	7/8	2
Oats		2
Rice	3,7/8	
Rye	3	
Wheat	3,7/8	
Livestock products		
Butter		1
Cheese		1
Eggs	9	
Meat		
Bacon	6	
Beef	6	
Pigs	6	
Poultry	9	
Sheep and lambs	6	
Milk		1
Wool	5,11	
Oilseeds and fats and oils		
Fats and oils	4,10	
Oilseeds	4,10	
Rubber	5,11	
Tobacco	6,12	
Roots and tubers		
Potatoes	9	
Sorghum, oilcakes, and meal		2
Index numbers		
Agricultural and general wholesale prices	7/8	2
Prices received and prices paid by farmers	5/11	
Maritime freight rates	10	

The MONTHLY BULLETIN OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS is published by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome, Italy. The Bulletin is issued in the month indicated on the cover and contains information available as of the 25th of the preceding month.

Annual subscription US$5.00 (25s.) ; single copies US$0.50 (2s.6d.). Subscriptions are payable in local currency when orders are placed through local sales agents.

Information from the MONTHLY BULLETIN may be quoted if reference is made to the source. A cutting of any reprinted material would be appreciated. It should be sent to the Distribution and Sales Section, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome.

Economics Department : M. Ezekiel, Head - P. L. Sherman, Editor

Printed in Italy - TIPOGRAFIA F. FAILLI - ROMA

SALES AGENTS FOR FAO PUBLICATIONS

Argentina	Editorial Sudamericana, S. A., Alsina 500, Buenos Aires.
Australia	Melbourne University Press, 369 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne, C. I.
Austria	Wilhelm Frick Buchhandlung, Graben 27, Vienna I.
Belgium	Agence et Messageries de la Presse, 14-22 rue du Persil, Brussels.
Bolivia	Librería y Editorial " Juventud," Plaza Murillo 519, La Paz.
Burma	(*Wholesale*) Orient Longmans Private Ltd., 17 Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta 13, India.
Canada	Queen's Printer, Ottawa.
Ceylon	M. D. Gunasena and Co. Ltd., 217 Norris Road, Colombo 11.
Chile	Sala y Grijalbo Ltda., Bandera 140-F, Casilla 180D, Santiago.
Colombia	" Agricultura Tropical," Carrera 13, No. 13-17, Bogotá; Librería Central, Calle 14, No. 6-88, Bogotá.
Costa Rica	Imprenta y Librería Trejos, S. A., Apartado 1313, San José.
Cuba	René de Smedt, La Casa Belga, O'Reilly 455, Havana.
Denmark	Ejnar Munksgaard, Norregade 6, Copenhagen K.
Ecuador	" La Hacienda, " Escobedo No. 1003 y P. Icaza, Casilla No. 3983, Guayaquil ; Librería Muñoz Hnos. y Cía., Apartado 522, Quito.
El Salvador	Manuel Navas y Cía., 1ª Avenida Sur 35, San Salvador.
Ethiopia	International Press Agency, P. O. Box No. 120, Addis Ababa.
Federation of Malaya	Caxton Stationers Ltd., 13 Market Street, Kuala Lumpur.
Finland	Akateeminen Kirjakauppa, 2 Keskuskatu, Helsinki.
France	Les Editions A. Pedone, 13 rue Soufflot, Paris 5e.
Germany	Paul Parey, Lindenstrasse 44-47, Berlin SW 61.
Greece	" Eleftheroudakis, " Constitution Square, Athens.
Guatemala	Sociedad Económico Financiera, Edificio Briz, Despacho 207, 6ª Av. 14-33, Zona 1, Guatemala.
Haiti	Max Bouchereau, Librairie " A la Caravelle, " B. P. III B, Port-au-Prince.
Hong Kong	Swindon Book Co., 25 Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Iceland	Halldor Jonsson, Mjostraeti 2, Reykjavik; Jonsson & Juliusson, Garðastraeti 2, Reykjavik.
India	(*Wholesale*) Orient Longmans Private Ltd., 17 Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta 13; Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1 ; 36-A Mount Road, Madras 2; Kanson House, 24/1 Asaf Ali Road, Post Box 386, New Delhi; Gunfoundry Road, Hyderabad 1; (*Retail*) Oxford Book and Stationery Co., Scindia House, New Delhi; 17 Park Street, Calcutta.
Indonesia	Pembangunan Ltd., 84 Gunung Sahari, Jakarta.
Iran	Bagher Shariat, Atabak Road, Ferdowsi Str., Tehran.
Iraq	Mackenzie's Bookshop, Baghdad.
Ireland	The Controller, Stationery Office, Dublin.
Israel	Blumstein's Bookstores Ltd., P. O. Box 4101, Tel Aviv.
Italy	Libreria Internazionale U. Hoepli, Galleria Piazza Colonna, Rome; A.E.I.O.U., Via Meravigli 16, Milan.
Japan	Maruzen Company Ltd., 6 Tori-Nichome, Nihonbashi, Tokyo.
Korea	The Eul-Yoo Publishing Co., Ltd 5, 2-Ka, Chong-ro, Seoul.
Lebanon	Librairies Antoine, B.P. 656, Beyrouth.
Mexico	Manuel Gómez Pezuela e Hijo, Donceles 12, Mexico, D.F.
Morocco	Centre de Diffusion Documentaire du B.E.P.I., 8 rue Michaux-Bellaire, Rabat.
Netherlands	N. V. Martinus Nijhoff, Lange Voorhout 9, The Hague.
New Zealand	Whitcombe and Tombs Ltd., Auckland, Wellington, Hamilton, Christchurch, Dunedin, Invercargill, Timaru.
Nigeria	University Bookshop Nigeria Ltd., University College, Ibadan.
Norway	Johan Grundt Tanum Forlag, Karl Johansgt. 43, Oslo.
Pakistan	**East:** Orient Longmans Private Ltd., 17 Nazimuddin Road, Dacca. **West:** Mirza Book Agency, 9-A Shah Alam Market, Lahore 7.
Panama	Agencia Internacional de Publicaciones, J. Menéndez, Plaza de Arango No 3, Panama.
Paraguay	Agencia de Librerías de Salvador Nizza, Calle Pte. Franco No. 39-43, Asunción.
Peru	Librería Internacional del Peru, S. A., Casilla 1417, Lima.
Philippines	The Modern Book Company, 518-520 Rizal Avenue, Manila.
Poland	Ars Polona, Krakowskie Przedmiescie, 7, Warsaw.
Portugal	Livraria Bertrand, S.A.R.L., Rua Garrett 73-75, Lisbon.
Spain	José Bosch Librero, Ronda Universidad II, Barcelona; Librería Mundi-Prensa, Castelló 37, Madrid; Librería General Independencia, 8, Saragossa.
Sweden	C.E. Fritze, Fredsgatan 2, Stockholm 16 ; Gumperts A.B., Göteborg; Henrik Lindstahls Bokhandel, Odengatan 22, Stockholm.
Switzerland	Librairie Payot, S.A., Lausanne and Geneva; Hans Raunhardt, Kirchgasse 17, Zurich 1.
Taiwan	The World Book Company Ltd., 99 Chungking South Road, Section I, Taipeh.
Thailand	Requests for FAO publications should be addressed to : FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Far East, Maliwan Mansion, Bangkok.
Turkey	Librairie Hachette, 469 Istiklal Caddesi, Beyoglu, Istanbul.
Union of South Africa	Van Schaik's Book Store, Pty, Ltd., P.O. Box 724, Pretoria.
United Arab Republic	Librairie de la Renaissance d'Egypte, 9 Sh. Adly Pasha, Cairo.
United Kingdom and Crown Colonies	H. M. Stationery Office P. O. Box 569, London S. E. I. *Branches at*: 13a Castle Street, Edinburgh 2; 2 Edmund Street, Birmingham 3; Tower Lane, Bristol 1; 29 King Street, Manchester 2; 109 St. Mary Street, Cardiff; 80 Chichester Street, Belfast.
United States of America	Columbia University Press, International Documents Service, 2960 Broadway, New York 27, New York.
Uruguay	Hector d'Elia, Oficina de Representación de Editoriales, Plaza Cagancha No. 1342, Montevideo.
Venezuela	Suma, S. A., Calle Real de Sabana Grande, Caracas; Librería Politécnica, Apartado del Este, 4845, Caracas.
Yugoslavia	Drzavno Preduzece, Jugoslovenka Knjiga, Terazije 27/11, Belgrade; Cankarjeva Zalozba, P. O. Box 41, Ljubljana.
Other countries	Requests from countries where sales agents have not yet been appointed may be sent to : Distribution and Sales Section, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome, Italy.

FAO publications are priced in U. S dollars and pounds sterling. Payment to FAO sales agents may be made in local currencies.